

# DAILY REPORT

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### *People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 201

15 October 1980

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## COMMENTARY ON UN REJECTION OF USSR, SRV KAMPUCHEA PROPOSAL

## XINHUA Commentary

OW141940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 14 Oct 80

["Commentary: 'Make Trouble Again, Fail Again'"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, 13 Oct (XINHUA correspondent Yu Minsheng)--The 35th session of the UN General Assembly, after voting down a Soviet-Vietnamese amendment 74 to 35, today decided to accept the credentials of the representative from Democratic Kampuchea in defence of its legitimate seat in the United Nations and the principles laid down in the U.N. Charter. This is also an act which has promoted international justice.

At last year's 34th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union and Vietnam challenged the seat held legitimately by Democratic Kampuchea. But, by a majority vote of 71 to 35, the general session approved the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea's representative. Nevertheless, the hegemonists, big and small, did not resign to their defeat.

Since the beginning of the present session, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have been trying to take issue with most members on the question of Democratic Kampuchea's representation. Before and during the present session, Vietnam had come out with a "four-point proposal" and a "three-point proposal" which it said were put forward by the three Indochinese countries. In these proposals, Vietnam made it clear that it not only refused to pull out its troops but also called on the international community to recognize its aggression of Democratic Kampuchea as a fait accompli, whereby to legalize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh propped up by it with bayonets. These proposals as a matter of course met with outright rejection from the ASEAN nations and also with stern condemnation from the international community.

Since the beginning of the present session, most UN members have been critical of Vietnam for its refusal to pull out its troops from Kampuchea in ignorance of the resolution adopted by the 34th UN General Assembly session, thus landing the Soviet Union and Vietnam in a very difficult situation. In face of this, the Soviet Union and Vietnam changed their tactics and tried by all means to put off the Credentials Committee's meeting for deliberations of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchean representatives in an effort to play for time until an opportune moment arose for them.

Seeing through this plot by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea requested the Credentials Committee to meet as scheduled. The Credentials Committee met this request and decided at its first meeting to recommend to the General Assembly session to accept the credentials of all countries, including Democratic Kampuchea.

Having failed in their first ruse, the Soviet Union and Vietnam tried another. They mustered Cuba and a few other countries to put forward a so-called amendment to the draft resolution presented by the Credentials Committee to the General Assembly session, demanding an acceptance of the credentials of all countries "except Democratic Kampuchea." The General Assembly meeting was permeated in a solemn and tense atmosphere. Many representative refuted various fallacies uttered by the Soviet Union and Vietnam at the meeting. After a whole day of debate, the Soviet-Vietnamese amendment was voted down at last.

Last year, 71 countries gave their support to the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. This year, the number of supporters increased to 74. This showed clearly that the Soviet-Vietnamese aggressors were unpopular while Democratic Kampuchea who stood in the forefront of the struggle against aggression enjoyed more and more support.



The moment the amendment was voted down, the Vietnamese delegation distributed to newsmen a statement prepared beforehand attacking today's voting as "in contravention with the principles of the UN and in violation of the sovereignty of Kampuchea." Having read the statement, some newsmen commented that the Soviet Union and Vietnam seemed to be anticipating their failure even before the voting.

## RENMIN RIBAO on Vote

OW150306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly decision to accept the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, which implies reaffirmation of the legitimacy of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was a move of major significance in asserting the role of the United Nations in upholding world peace. This is a comment made today by the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator in an article entitled "A Decision Upholding Justice".

The commentator said that the Soviet Union and Vietnam had attempted to plant the Phnom Penh puppet regime in the United Nations for the sole purpose of covering up Vietnam's crimes of aggression and expansion by compelling the international community to acknowledge the "legitimacy" of its invasion of Kampuchea.

The struggle to uphold the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations was essentially a fight against hegemonism and for peace in Southeast Asia and the whole world, the commentator said. "Facts have proved that the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea constitutes an important part of the Soviet global strategy in action and the first step taken by Vietnam to claim hegemony in Southeast Asia," the commentator pointed out.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government is leading the people and armed forces in its country in a heroic resistance to the Vietnamese aggressor troops. Their struggle has checked the momentum of the Soviet-Vietnamese aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and safeguarded the security of nations in the region. The fact that Democratic Kampuchea is winning constant victories in its anti-Vietnamese struggle is a matter of practical importance to upholding peace in Southeast Asia, the commentator stressed.

## PRC ACCEDES TO INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONVENTIONS

OW141904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government has acceded to the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft signed at the Hague (The Hague Convention) and the convention for suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation signed at Montreal (the Montreal Convention). The accession became effective on October 10. Up to now, more than 100 countries have acceded to the two conventions, which were signed respectively in December 1970 and in September 1971.

The Chinese Government handed over its accession instrument to the U.S. Government, one of the depositary governments. In the accession instrument, the Chinese Government declared illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned conventions by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China. The Chinese Government also stated that it will not be bound by paragraph 1, Article 12 of The Hague Convention and paragraph 1, Article 14 of the Montreal Convention, which both stipulate that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the relevant convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall be submitted to arbitration or the International Court of Justice.

The Chinese Government takes earnestly into account the safety of persons and property and the safety of civil aviation. It has always been opposed to any unlawful acts such as the seizure of aircraft or the seizure of any person as hostage and has never stood for adventuristic acts of any person in a political struggle. Such a position of China is clearly shown once again by its acceding to the two conventions mentioned above after signing in 1978 the Tokyo Convention covering the offences and certain other acts committed on board an aircraft.

#### VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS ILO DIRECTOR GENERAL

OW141537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a friendly conversation here today with Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Office, and his party. They arrived here on October 5 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

#### VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN RECEIVES IFAD PRESIDENT

OW111554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met with Mr al-Sudeary, president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and his party here this evening. Mr al-Sudeary said that the IFAD hoped to enter into the fullest possible cooperation with China. Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, too, expressed China's desire to cooperate with the IFAD.

Present at the meeting was Mr Nessim Shallon, resident representative of the United Nations development programme. After the meeting, Yao Yilin gave a dinner in honor of Mr al-Sudeary and his party.

Since their arrival in Beijing on October 9, Mr al-Sudeary has met with Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and Vice-Minister of Agriculture Zhu Rong. They will soon leave Beijing for a visit to Shanghai and Guangzhou before leaving China.

#### INTERNATIONAL TYPHOON SYMPOSIUM CLOSES IN SHANGHAI

OW111426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--The symposium on typhoons sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) closed here today.

Thirty-five papers on the genesis and movement of tropical cyclones and forecasting techniques and other subjects were presented at the six-day meeting in which experts from 16 countries and Hong Kong took part. The views of Professor W.M. Gray from Colorado State University, USA on the mechanism of cyclone genesis gave rise to one of the most interesting debates of the symposium. His paper on "Observation and Theoretical Aspects of Tropical Cyclone Genesis" departed from traditional theory. A Japanese expert expressed support for China's 1978 proposal for international cooperation on a Typhoons Operational Experiment (TOPEX) in the northwest Pacific, which will begin in 1981. His report on the analysis and forecast procedure to be used during the operational phase drew much attention.

Experts taking part in the symposium visited the Shanghai Typhoon Institute, weather center, weather observatory and a weather station in the suburbs of Shanghai. Mr T. Patipat from the Thai Meteorological Department, said the symposium had been a success and had promoted friendship through an exchange of ideas and experience.

## GUANGZHOU VOIDS AGREEMENT WITH LOS ANGELES OVER TAIWAN

OW141856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 14 Oct 80

["Friendly City-to-City Relations Between Guangzhou and Los Angeles Not To Be Established"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The preliminary agreement on establishing friendly city-to-city relations between Guangzhou and Los Angeles previously concluded is now null and void owing to the disruption of the U.S. side. Mayor of Los Angeles Thomas Bradley was informed of this in a message addressed to him by Yang Shangkun, chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, China, today.

On October 10, 1980, President John Ferraro, acting upon a resolution of the Los Angeles City Council in disregard of strong opposition by the Chinese Government and people, presided over a ceremony at which the same day was declared "The Day of the Republic of China" and the so-called "national flag" of those authorities was hoisted.

Yang Shangkun said in the message that this action on the part of the city council is "an unfriendly action against the People's Republic of China in violation of the principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. We cannot but express our regret and protest against it." He pointed out that "this action has also hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and run counter to the friendly desire expressed by Mr Ferraro himself during his visit to China last spring." Therefore, he said, the preliminary agreement on establishing friendly city-to-city relations between Guangzhou and Los Angeles previously concluded through consultations is now null and void, owing to the disruption of the U.S. side, and it has become impossible to continue consultations on this matter in the near future.

"I very much appreciate the valuable efforts made by you Mr Mayor and other friendly personages from all walks of life in your city to promote friendship between the two cities, but I feel it difficult under the present circumstances to visit your city upon your invitation," he added.

The preliminary agreement on establishing friendly city-to-city relations between Guangzhou and Los Angeles was reached upon last May during Ferraro's China visit.

## MUSKIE WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN PERSIAN GULF

OW150912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Secretary of State Edmund Muskie tonight expressed concern over possible intervention in the Persian Gulf. "In the light of Afghanistan, we must be concerned about the possibility of new intervention presented by any such instability in the region," Muskie said. Sanctions imposed by the United States and its allies in the wake of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan "are a strong signal that we will firmly oppose armed aggression," he stressed.

Speaking in Buffalo, New York, on the Iraq-Iran conflict, he said that this conflict is not a local flare-up only. "Its implications are far broader. If not contained...and resolved...it could do severe damage to our nation's vital interests," he said. Several things are at stake, he continued, "among them the peace and stability of the Persian Gulf. In the tensions and instabilities of that area, even small wars threaten to become larger ones."



The secretary reiterated that the United States will not take sides in this conflict and that the United States is working for an end to the fighting, keep the conflict from spreading beyond Iran and Iraq and do "what is necessary to protect free shipping in the Strait of Hormuz from any interference."

The United States, he noted, has strengthened its military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. The U.S. Mideast naval force inside the Persian Gulf itself has been increased from three to five ships.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON DECLINING U.S. POSITION IN LATIN AMERICA

HK100710 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Special commentary by Yan Jiu (7346 3773): "The Decline of the U.S. Position in Latin America"]

[Text] In recent years, a noticeable trend in Latin America is the decline of the U.S. position. The United States has all along regarded Latin America as its sphere of influence. Since World War II, U.S. influence in Latin America expanded rapidly and was dominant for a while. However, for some time, developments in the world situation have been increasingly unfavorable to the United States. U.S. influence and position have steadily declined and the forces of the Latin American countries have gradually become strong. The mounting demands of these countries for political independence and economic self-determination are aggravating their contradictions with the United States. Western Europe and Japan have made considerable headway in building up their influence in Latin America. Since Brezhnev came to power, the Soviet Union has ambitiously taken this opportunity to infiltrate into the Caribbean area of Latin America. All these factors are weakening the U.S. position in Latin America.

Since the 1950's the unprecedented upsurge in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for Afro-Asian countries has led to a flourishing development in the national democratic movement within Latin America and a number of pro-U.S. dictatorship governments in such countries as Colombia, Venezuela and Cuba have fallen one after the other. This has given a further impetus to the peoples of the Latin American countries in their struggle against dictators.

To cope with the national democratic movement in Latin America, the United States adopted the dual tactics of military intervention and economic appeasement in the latter part of the 1960's. However, this has not stemmed the tide of demands from the Latin American countries and peoples for political independence, economic self-determination and national liberation.

Since the 1960's, the national democratic movement in Latin American countries has started a new upsurge hallmarked economically by the nationalization movement and politically by the development of nationalist political forces. The nationalization movement has economically weakened the control of the United States over Latin America. Following the upsurge in the nationalization movement, a move towards economic integration of Latin American countries has steadily been developing. From the 1960's to 1970's, Latin America has set up such integrated regional organizations as the Andean Pact, the La Plata Basin Agreement, the Amazon Pact, the Caribbean Community and common market and the Latin America Economic System. These organizations have played positive roles in promoting regional economic cooperation and resisting foreign exploitation and control. Beside that, the Latin American countries have also demonstrated solidarity in struggle by supporting Panama's claim to the Canal Zone, defending the 200 nautical mile maritime rights, setting up an organization of countries exporting agricultural products and raw materials and calling for the establishment of a new international economic order. Changes have also taken place in the Organization of American States. It is no longer machinery controlled by the United States.

In the 1970's the Soviet Union took advantage of the decline of the United States to step up its contention with the U.S. for world hegemony and also began to close in on Latin America.



The selling out of the Cuban authorities to Moscow has enabled the Soviet Union to gain a foothold on the doorstep of the United States. In early 1975, taking advantage of the capitalist economic crisis, it came up with an "offensive strategy" and stepped up its offensive in Latin America. In 1975 and 1977 Moscow held two conferences in Latin America to comprehensively study and work out the strategy and plan for expansion in Latin America under the "new situation" and also used Cuba to spearhead this offensive. They are working closely together on one hand to take advantage of the contradictions between the Latin American countries and the United States and the desire of the Latin American peoples for reform in order to set up an anti-U.S. front in Latin America. On the other hand, they are taking advantage of their existing national ties with the Latin American countries to increase economic, military and cultural exchanges and devise means of forcing their way into Latin America. According to reports, trade between the Soviet Union and Latin American countries in 1979 increased by 900 percent compared with 1970. In addition, Moscow is also extensively strengthening its bridgehead in Cuba. It has sent a large number of military personnel, including combat troops, to Cuba and built many military bases there. Moscow is trying to penetrate into Central America and the Caribbean area.

As the U.S. position in Latin American countries declines, Western Europe and Japan are gradually making their way in Latin America because their economic strength has been consolidated. The relations between Latin America and Western Europe and Japan have developed considerably since the 1960's. In 1970, the U.S. accumulated investment amount in Latin America rose by 65 percent over 1960. During the same period, the investment of Japan and West Germany increased by 502 and 330 percent respectively. The situation has further changed since the 1970's because many Latin American countries have adopted a policy of diversifying their economic relations with foreign countries. As a result, economic relations between Latin America and Western Europe as well as Japan have lately grown by leaps and bounds. The West European Economic Community's trade with Latin American countries exceeds that of the United States.

The fact that the U.S. position in Latin America has declined is an undeniable historical trend. However, we should also realize that the U.S. power and influence are still deeply rooted in Latin America and its influence is still the strongest among foreign powers in Latin America. The U.S. direct private investment in Latin America rose by 17.5 percent in 1977 with another 15.6 percent increase in 1978, amounting to \$32.5 billion. Latin American countries have scored great success in their struggle to win national independence and oppose the control of the United States. Their political and economic independence has developed considerably and economic strength has been consolidated. However, at present, they are still unable to extricate themselves from their economic dependence on the United States. Western Europe and Japan are actively developing their political and economic relations with Latin American countries, which has contradicted the existing interests of the United States. Nevertheless, their relations have been based so far on coordination and replenishment. The Soviet Union has a wild ambition in Latin America and has carried out a number of activities there. However, in Latin America the Soviet Union is still far behind the United States in terms of power and influence. In recent years, the United States has strengthened its measures to guard against the Soviet expansion and penetration into Latin America. In addition, Latin American countries have also kept a wary eye on the Soviet Union. Notwithstanding, the Soviet ambition in Latin America is still a grave threat to the United States.

The United States cannot but admit that its position in Latin America is declining. In order to offset Soviet expansion and consolidate its existing domain, the United States is actively readjusting its policies regarding Latin America in order to alter its image. It has promised to "respect" the sovereignty of the Latin American countries, adopt a "new principle," encourage them to carry out internal reforms and stabilize their economies. In so doing, the United States is trying to mitigate national democratic struggles in various Latin American countries. Obviously, whether the U.S. "new principle" is successful has yet to be demonstrated.

KWP CONGRESS CLOSES; LI XIANNIAN PRESENT

OW141227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song was re-elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea at the Sixth Congress of the party which closed successfully here this morning.

At today's session, Yi Chong-ok announced the results of the election held at the first plenary meeting of the newly elected Sixth Central Committee of the party. Kim Il-song, Kim Il, O Chin-u, Kim Chong-il and Yi Chong-ok were elected standing members of the Political Bureau of the Sixth Central Committee.

Members of the new Political Bureau are Kim Il-song, Kim Il, O Chin-u, Kim Chong-il, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, O Paek-yong, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Chon Mun-sop, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong-muk, O Kuk-yol, Kye Ung-tae, Kang Song-san and Paek Hak-im.

Kim Il-song was re-elected general secretary of the Secretariat. Its members are: Kim Chong-il, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong-muk, Yun Ki-pok, Hong Si-hak, Hwang Chang-yop, and Pak Su-tong.

Kim Il-song was elected chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. So Chol was elected chairman of the Control Committee of the party Central Committee. Yi Nak-pin was elected chairman of the Central Auditing Commission. In his closing speech, Kim Il-song called on party membership to work hard for the fulfillment of tasks laid down by the Sixth Congress.

The congress approved the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers Party made by Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision on the revision of the party constitution. 145 members and 103 alternative members of the party Central Committee were elected at the congress.

The delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by its Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian and all other foreign delegations were present at the closing session.

#### Li Xiannian at Banquet

OW141912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, held a banquet here this evening to celebrate the convention of party's Sixth Congress and the party's 35th founding anniversary.

Among those present at the banquet were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

The Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and other foreign delegations and delegates were also present.

Speaking at the banquet, Kim Il-song said that the congress "has summed up the party's victory in revolution and construction as worthy of pride and put forth to our people a new programme of struggle. The grand programme of socialist construction has brought hope and confidence to party members and working people, encouraging them to carry out the new struggle and set up great achievements.

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"We should mobilize all the forces of the whole party and the entire people, firmly carry out the revolutionary line made at the congress so as to win a splendid victory in socialist and communist construction and to accomplish the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland."

He said: "To strengthen international revolutionary forces and consolidate in unity with them is our party's persistent revolutionary line. Our party will now and in the future always hold aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace and make active efforts to strengthen the friendly cooperation with all independence-defending countries and safeguard world peace and security."

#### ADDITION TO OPENING OF KWP CONGRESS 10 OCTOBER

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 11 October carried the following addition to the item entitled "XINHUA NOTES OPENING OF KWP CONGRESS 10 OCTOBER" published in the 14 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT: On page D1, the last line of the last paragraph should read: Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the Chinese party delegation is seated in the front row of the rostrum.

#### SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER CROSSES OVER TO NORTH

OW101555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Hong-nim, a South Korean soldier, has recently crossed over to the northern half of the republic, according to a KCNA report.

The private first class, Tenth Company, Third Battalion, 88th Brigade of the South Korean Army, took the action when he was sent on duty. Referring to his motive of coming over to the republic, Kim Hong-nim said that "I clearly realized at the time of the Kwangju massacre, in which the puppet army was mobilized for the suppression of the people, that the 'ROK Army' is used as a tool for the maintenance of the power of Chon Tu-hwan and is a disgraceful army levelling guns at parents, brothers and sisters." Kim Hong-nim was conscripted into the South Korean army in April 1979. His native place in Ryoju County, Kyonggi Province.

#### PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIST

OW121230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a friendly talk with Konosuke Matsushita, chief consultant of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. This is Mr Matsushita's second visit to China. When he first came to China in June last year, he said he would visit China every year.

At today's meeting, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that he admired the enthusiasm for Sino-Japanese friendship and economic cooperation shown by Mr Matsushita, who is now 86 years old. Mr Matsushita said that he would strive to do "whatever is conducive to the development of the friendly relations between Japan and China and beneficial to the world." Zhao Ziyang expressed the hope that Japanese friends would continue to work for friendship and economic cooperation between China and Japan in the 1980's

Present at the meeting were Toshihiko Yamashita, director, and Shooji Hino, deputy director, of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd; and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida. Qian Min, Chinese minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, was also on hand.



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#### Gu Mu Meets Matsushita Group

OW121640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with a delegation from the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd (National) of Japan led by the company's President Toshihiko Yamashita at the Agricultural Exhibition Center here this evening.

Later, Gu Mu visited the Matsushita technical exhibition in electronics, which opened at exhibition center yesterday. The exhibition is intended to promote cooperation between the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company and the Chinese electronics enterprises.

#### Ministry Hosts Delegation

OW101642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--The minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, Qian Min, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd (National) of Japan led by the company's President Toshihiko Yamashita. The company's chief consultant Konosuke Matsushita attended. The delegation arrived here yesterday to attend the opening ceremony of a seminar on electronics sponsored by the company. It will also visit various places in China.

#### NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE UNION GROUP

OW101556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this evening with a delegation of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan. The delegation is led by Sigeru Okamura, secretary-general of the federation.

Ni Zhifu briefed the Japanese guests on China's trade union activities. He said, "With the progress of the economic reform, China's trade unions are expected to play an increasingly important role in factories and enterprises."

He expressed the hope that workers and trade unions of China and Japan would increase their exchanges and strengthen their cooperation so as to expand Sino-Japanese friendship and safeguard peace in Asia and the world. The meeting was followed by a banquet hosted by Ni Zhifu.

#### Meeting With Bo Yibo

OW110758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today met with a delegation of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan. The delegation is led by Sigeru Okamura, secretary-general of the federation.

In a friendly talk, Bo Yibo said he hoped that the peoples of China and Japan would be friends from generation to generation. He said, "We should not only promote government to government cooperation but also develop people to people friendly interflow." He hoped that the workers and trade unions of both countries would increase their exchanges and strengthen their cooperation. He thanked the Federation of Independent Unions for its contribution to Sino-Japanese friendship.

Present at the meeting were Ni Zhifu and Chen Yu, president and vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.



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GU MU MEETS ASIAN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL

OW121558 Beijing XINHUA IN English 1551 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu today met with Mr Norishige Hasegawa, adviser to the Asian Exchange Association and vice-chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, and Mrs Hasegawa.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu told the guests that increasing cooperation between China and Japan had helped promote stability in Asia and peace in the world. "In the turbulent world of today," he said, "China and Japan should further strengthen their cooperation and enlarge the scope of exchanges." He mentioned the development of energy resources as one of the fields warranting such cooperation. Zhao Anbo, adviser to the China-Japan Friendship Association, attended the meeting.

Arriving here on October 10, Mr and Mrs Hasegawa were entertained at a dinner given by Zhang Xiangshan, vice-present of the China-Japan Friendship Association, yesterday evening.

Meeting With Liao Chengzhi

OW130820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met this morning with Mr Norishige Hasegawa, advisor to the Asian Exchange Association and vice-chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, and Mrs Hasegawa. They had a cordial chat at breakfast.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE LAND AGENCY ADVISER

OW141609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here today with Mr Atsushi Shimokobe, advisor to the Japanese Land Agency and president of the National Institute for Research Advancement, Mrs Shimokobe and their party. The two sides had a friendly conversation.

VICE CHAIRMAN LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE VISITOR

OW110754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial talk here today with Mrs Fusae Ichikawa, member of the House of Councillors and honorary president of the League of Women Voters of Japan, and her party.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS NOMURA DELEGATION

OW091656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met with a delegation from the Nomura Research Institute, Japan, led by Kiichi Saeki, chairman of the institute, here tonight. Ma Hong, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was present. The delegation arrived in Beijing on October 5 for a visit to China at the invitation of the academy.

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VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN

OW141609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with Ryuzo Sejima, chairman of the Itohe Trading Company Ltd, his wife and their party. The Japanese guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to China.

PRC, JAPAN SIGN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL EXCHANGE

OW131716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--A memorandum for promoting scientific and technological exchange was signed here today between the Scientific and Technical Association of China and the Japan Techno-Economics Society.

This is the first non-governmental memorandum for scientific and technological exchange between China and Japan. The principal task of the memorandum is to "promote the exchange of technical know-how and personnel in the field of science and technology and make contributions to peace, friendship and scientific and technological development between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Chinese Association of Science and Technology, and Doko Toshio, president of the Japan Techno-Economics Society, signed the memorandum and exchanged texts.

SONG PING RECEIVES JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

SK110536 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, a ceremony marking the signing of a memorandum on developing ties of friendship between Gansu Province in China and Akita Prefecture in Japan was held on the afternoon of 8 October in Lanzhou Municipality. Ge Shiying, deputy governor of Gansu Province and chairman of the Gansu provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and (Koda Yujiro), head of the Akita Prefecture friendship delegation and chairman of the Akita Prefectural Association for Friendship Between Japan and China, signed the memorandum.

Attending the ceremony from Gansu Province were Governor Feng Jixin, Deputy Governor Xu Feiqing and responsible persons of departments concerned, including (Dong Shu), (Li Jingchun), (Pan Zhiren) and (Liu Wanli).

The Japanese delegation hosted a banquet on the evening of 8 October at (Niluozhuang). Governor Feng Jixin, Deputy Governors Ge Shiying and Xu Feiqing and responsible persons of departments concerned at provincial and municipal levels were invited.

The Japanese delegation concluded their visit in Gansu Province and departed Lanzhou by plane on the morning of 9 October. Responsible persons of Gansu provincial party and government organs, including Song Ping and Xu Feiqing, met the delegation before they left. Responsible persons of departments concerned at provincial and municipal levels saw them off at the airport.

XINHUA REPORTS ON VIETNAMESE BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW141549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Nanning, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Armed Vietnamese personnel killed a Chinese peasant and shelled a primary school and several houses in the last two days in the border area of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, Vietnamese soldiers fired at a group of peasants of Beijiao production brigade of Dongxing commune, Fangcheng Autonomous County, who were working in the fields. Huang Jiafu, 36 years old, was killed.

At 7 o'clock October 12, Vietnamese soldiers fired at and later shelled the town of Shuikou, Longzhou County, wrecking a primary school in the town. On the same day, the Vietnamese again shelled the Chinese border area of Pingmeng commune, Napo County, destroying several peasants' houses and some cropland in the village of Dashatun.

VODK URGES VIETNAMESE PEOPLE TO HALT WAR

OW150900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people yesterday appealed to the Vietnamese people to stop the war of aggression against Kampuchea being waged by the Vietnamese authorities so that the people of the two countries can again live in peace and tranquillity. The appeal was contained in an open letter to the Vietnamese people broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The letter said that the legitimate seat in the UN of Democratic Kampuchea was reaffirmed by an overwhelming majority at the 35th General Assembly. "This victory of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations proves that the peace and independence-loving and justice-upholding force in the world opposes and condemns the Le Duan clique for annexing the Kampuchean territories," it added.

The letter pointed out that the war of aggression against Kampuchea launched by Hanoi has brought enormous disasters not only to the Kampuchean people, but also to the Vietnamese people who have already suffered a great deal during over 30 years of war.

The letter said that in face of the Vietnamese aggression and slaughter the Kampuchean people are determined to carry on the war for the defence of their country through to final victory. Therefore, the war and the sufferings of the two peoples would continue unless the Le Duan clique withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 34th UN General Assembly.

INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE HAIL UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA

OW141846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Indonesian, Singapore and Malaysian officials today praised the vote at the UN General Assembly confirming Democratic Kampuchea as the legal representative of Kampuchea, according to reports reaching here.

Upon his arrival in Jakarta today from the UN session, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja told reporters: "I have been optimistic that Democratic Kampuchea will regain the seat. Refuting Hanoi's allegation about the so-called "irreversible" situation in Kampuchea, he said: "Vietnam holds the view that the (Kampuchean) problem is already over whereas the facts show that it is not."

India's recognition of the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh appeared to have not been followed by other countries, he added.

The Singapore Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the voting on Kampuchea has made it clear that the international community is not prepared to reward Vietnamese military aggression in Kampuchea. He emphasized that the international support for Democratic Kampuchea is still solid. The UN has really voted on principle and ASEAN was greatly encouraged.

The Malaysian Foreign Ministry spokesman described the UN vote on Kampuchea as "gratifying." "This clearly shows that ASEAN's position on the Kampuchean representation is still accepted by a majority of the UN members," he said.

#### Thailand Hails Vote

OW141608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand today called the retaining of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations a victory for principles, a victory for facts and a defeat for Vietnam.

Democratic Kampuchea's seat was retained by a vote of 74 in favour and 34 against at the 35th General Assembly session.

Speaking to reporters at the prime minister's office before attending a cabinet meeting, Thanat Khoman said that the passing with a majority vote of the draft resolution for continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the UN had helped more countries in the world to see clearly the true colours of Vietnam and proved that Vietnam's lies could not deceive the world.

He noted: "Although Hanoi has failed in its scheme to get the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh regime into the UN, it will continue to poison the atmosphere and disparage the winner."

Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters at the prime minister's office that the victory won in the UN was greater than was expected. Vietnam had carried out profuse propaganda at the UN in an attempt to obstruct ASEAN's diplomatic moves, but it got exactly the opposite.

He pointed out that the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea is not only a victory for Thailand but also for ASEAN as a whole. It has enhanced the confidence of Thailand in persevering in its diplomatic moves on the international arena.

The foreign minister said that ASEAN will, within a few days, present a peace proposal to the UN General Assembly, which contains a long-term plan for the solution of the Kampuchean problem. He expressed the hope that more countries will give their support to this proposal.

Spokesman and director of the information department of the Thai Foreign Ministry Jetn Sucharitkul told XINHUA this afternoon that the adoption of the resolution on the seating of Democratic Kampuchea constitutes a strong condemnation of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and provides a more vivid evidence to the world to which side justice stands.



## BEIJING RADIO RECALLS HISTORICAL TIES WITH THAILAND

OW121648 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80

["Forum on International Affairs": "Friendly Contacts Between China and Thailand in History"]

[Excerpts] China and Thailand are close neighbors. There exists a profound traditional friendship between the two people. The exchange of friendly visits between the Chinese and Thai people began during the Western Han Dynasty, while trade relations between the two people can be traced back even earlier than the Han Dynasty.

Thailand experienced four imperial courts within a total period of 560 years, that is, between the Yuan Dynasty and the start of the opium war during the Qing Dynasty in China. Following social and economic development in China and Thailand, friendly visits and economic as well as cultural relations also reached a new stage between the two countries. Political ties still remained very close during the Qing Dynasty. Envoys were sent to Siam to call on the imperial courts of the Qing Dynasty on more than 40 occasions. Meanwhile, closer trade relations were also reported between the two countries. Under the rule of Emperor Qianlong, a special office was established in China's Guangzhou City to handle trade affairs with Siam. The art troupes of Guangdong opera and Zhangzhou opera visited Thailand in 1685, the Chinese novel "The Story of Three Kingdoms" was translated into Thai and published in Siam in 1802.

The exchange of friendly visits between the Chinese and Thai people was discontinued for a certain time, but new progress has been made in restoring the traditional friendship between China and Thailand in recent years.

## BEIJING REVIEWS THAILAND'S ANTICOLONIALIST STRUGGLE

OW121455 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Article by (Chen Jianmin) of the World History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Thailand's Early Struggles Against the Western Colonialists"]

[Excerpts] Thailand, a beautiful and richly endowed country in Indochina, has been subjected to aggression by Western colonialists in the past. The aggressors' plunder, exploitation and slaughter brought about great misery to the Thai people and aroused their strong resistance. The Thai people wrote a glorious chapter in their struggle against the Western colonialists.

From the early 16th century to the late 17th century, Western colonialists from Portugal, the Netherlands, Britain and France invaded Thailand one after another. They set up commercial centers in Thailand to carry out trade, built churches to spread their religions and sent troops to occupy important ports and passes. They controlled the administrative affairs of Thai King Narain in an attempt to turn Thailand into their colony.

During the 16th century, the Portuguese colonialists came to Thailand. They could freely preach religion and enjoyed special trade privileges. In the early 17th century, the Dutch came to Thailand. By the 1630's, they had monopolized hides trading in Thailand and were cooperating with the Thai feudal ruling class in plotting the suppression of the Thai people's struggle of resistance.

In the late 17th century, the power of the British and French colonialists grew rapidly in Thailand. At that time, Constantine Phaulcon, a Greek in the Thai imperial court, was in charge of Thai Government affairs. He colluded with the colonialists and opened the door to dangerous foes.

The aggressive expansionist acts of the French and other Western colonialists in Thailand seriously infringed on Thailand's sovereignty, insulted the Thai people's national feelings and aroused their boundless indignation. The Thai people's struggle of resistance against the French colonialists subsequently developed into a movement to drive away all Western colonialists. As a result, British, Portuguese and Dutch missionaries, government officials and traders left Thailand one after another. The Thai people won glorious victory in their first struggle against imperialism and colonialism and wrote a brilliant chapter in the country's history of struggle against foreign aggression.

The Thai people are a heroic people. Now the Soviet hegemonists have stepped up their expansion in Southeast Asia while the Vietnamese regional hegemonists, backed by the Soviet Union, have invaded Kampuchea, controlled Laos and massed heavy troops on the Thai-Kampuchean border, threatening Thailand's territorial integrity and security. Under these circumstances, the Thai people have considerably enhanced their vigilance and have resolved to advance the glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism and eliminate all invading enemies at any time.

#### REPORTAGE ON MALAYSIAN SENATE DELEGATION'S TRAVELS

##### Banquet in Shanghai

OW101902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--A banquet was given for Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, president of the Malaysian Senate, Mrs Ong and the Malaysian parliamentary delegation here this evening by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

Present on the occasion were Yan Youmin and Zhang Chengzong, chairman and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, who is accompanying the Malaysian guests for a visit to Shanghai. In his toast, Yan Youmin said: "Shanghai has extensive ties with Malaysia. Many factories in Shanghai are using Malaysian rubber and palm oil in production." He said: "With the growth of China's economy, we will make greater efforts to promote economic, technical and cultural exchanges between Shanghai and Malaysia."

Yoke Lin Ong said in his toast that the aim of his visit was to get a better understanding of China and the Chinese people. "I hope our visit will help step up trade and economic exchanges between our two countries," he said.

The delegation arrived in Shanghai from Xian by special plane this afternoon. The Malaysian guests today visited many places of interest in Xian, including a 1,300-year-old mosque, the Dayan Pagoda and the Forest of Tablets. There are 37,000 Muslims in Xian. President Yoke Lin Ong and other Muslims on the delegation attended a service at the mosque, one of the earliest in China.

Iman Mu Tingbi showed the Malaysian guests round the mosque to see tablets inscribed with historical records of past dynasties in both Chinese and Arabic, a map of the holy city of Mecca drawn by an imam over 200 years ago and the Korans collected by the late imams of the mosque.

##### Visit to Hangzhou

OW121515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Hangzhou, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The president of the Senate of Malaysia, Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, and the Malaysian parliamentary delegation he is leading arrived here from Shanghai by special plane this morning. They were accompanied by Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Mr and Mrs Ong and other Malaysian guests today made a boat excursion on West Lake and visited the Lingyin Monastery, accompanied by Liu Zizheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress.

The Malaysian guests were honoured at a banquet hosted by Tie Ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, this evening.

#### Arrival in Fujian

OW131734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Amoy, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--The president of the Senate of Malaysia, Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, Mrs Ong and a Malaysian parliamentary delegation arrived here from Hangzhou by special plane this morning. They were accompanied by Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

A banquet was given for the Malaysian guests here this evening by the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the Xiamen (Amoy) City People's Congress. In his toast Cai Li, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, noted that the friendly relations between the people of Fujian Province and Malaysia have a long history. Both peoples aspire to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

In his reply, President Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong stressed the strengthening of the relations between the two countries while the people of both countries work hard to develop the economy.

Present at the banquet were leading members of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the Xiamen City People's Congress. President Yoke Lin Ong and other Malaysian guests visited Xiamen University this afternoon.

#### Arrival in Guangzhou

OW141711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Guangzhou, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The president of the Senate of Malaysia, Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, Mrs Ong and a Malaysian parliamentary delegation he is leading arrived here from Xiamen (Amoy) by special plane this afternoon. They were accompanied by Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. A banquet was given for the Malaysian guests here this evening by the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress.

In his toast, Zhong Ming, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, noted that people of Guangdong Province and Malaysia have close relations. The Malaysian guests' visit would contribute to the development of friendship between the people of the two countries. In his reply, President Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong expressed the hope that the trade between the two countries will continue to develop.

#### HYDROELECTRIC EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PHILIPPINES

OW131520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Manila, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--A supply agreement was signed here today between the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation (CMEC) and the National Electrification Administration of the Philippines (NEA).



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President F. E. Marcos and Chinese Ambassador Chen Xinren attended the ceremony. Signing the agreement were NEA administrator Pedro G. Dumol and Lei Weizong, CMEC deputy general manager.

According to the agreement, the CMEC offers an amount of 30 million dollars as seller's credit to finance the purchase by NEA of approximately 100,000 kilowatts of mini-hydro power plants.

Speaking at the ceremony, President Marcos praised China's achievements in developing small hydro-electric stations and said that "models developed in China were the simplest among those offered to the Philippines, in design, operation and manufacture". He described the agreement as another fruitful result in the friendly relations between the two countries.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HOSTS BANQUET FOR PHILIPPINE GROUP

OW131720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture hosted a banquet this evening in honour of the visiting Philippine agricultural delegation led by Arturo R. Tanco, Jr, minister of agriculture. Zhu Rong, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture, officiated at the banquet.

Hosts and guests toasted to the continued development of cooperation between China and the Philippines in agronomy.

Meeting With Wan Li

OW141555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met this afternoon with the visiting Philippine agricultural delegation led by Arturo R. Tanco, Jr, minister of agriculture.

In a friendly talk, Wan Li and Minister Tanco discussed the expansion of cooperation in agriculture between China and the Philippines.

Later in the evening, Minister Tanco gave a return banquet in honour of Zhu Rong, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION ENTERS FINAL STAGE

OW140814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Canberra, 14 Oct (XINHUA correspondent Yu Hang)--The election campaign which started on September 30 is now in its final week in this country.

The general election is scheduled to take place on October 18. This will be the third election since the Fraser government came into office five years ago. The voters will elect all the 125 members of the House of Representatives and 34 senators of the 64-seat Senate.

The state of the economy is the focus of the campaign. The ruling Liberal-National Country Party coalition led by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, stressed that thanks to their policies of controlling financial deficits and inflation since they took office in 1975, Australia's economic performance has improved. The present inflation is 10.7 percent, much lower than that in 1975 or the average inflation rate in major Western industrialized countries.



As a result, Australian exports have become more competitive in the world market, and 1979-1980 saw a sharp increase in the total export value of the country. The 1979-1980 production in industry and mining rose 3.1 percent when recession set in in the West. Therefore, foreign investments are growing as financial and economic circles at home and abroad are "confident" of the future of Australia's economic development and the Fraser government.

The ruling coalition indicated their readiness to continue the present economic policy, if they are elected.

However, the economic policy of the present government has been under fire from the opposition Labour Party. The policy, it said, has boosted the number of unemployed to 400,000, 170,000-180,000 more than 1975 and lowered the people's living standards. The labour's main campaign slogan is "for higher living standards," and it has promised to cut income tax, provide more jobs and social welfare allocations and freeze prices of home-produced gasoline for one year.

The Fraser government asserted that the labour policies would greatly swell government expenditures and inflation.

On foreign relations and national defence, the Fraser government has expressed in more explicit terms its deep concern over the threat to world peace posed by the Soviet military aggression and expansion. It urged the United States and its Western allies to beef up their military strength. Fraser reiterated in a campaign speech on October 6, his firm opposition to the Soviet expansion, particularly in the Indian Ocean and the need to cooperate with the United States.

Labour claimed it had no "objections" to the government in foreign and defence policies. But, the ruling coalition attacked the Labour leaders for being equivocal towards Soviet expansion, for not daring to categorically condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and for opposing the American use of Australian military facilities.

The Liberal-Country Party coalition had a 48-seat majority before the dissolution of House of Representatives on September 19. In the case of the Senate, the loss of the ruling coalition's slim majority may not affect the position of the coalition as a whole. But it will tie down government moves in the Senate.

In spite of the "full confidence" evinced by the ruling coalition before the campaign started, recent opinion polls have suggested a swing to Labour. This brought the Fraser government and the top leaders of the coalition to meet last weekend for a change in campaign strategy and tactics.

## FORMER AFGHAN OFFICIAL REPORTS ON 'STATE OF WAR'

OW121232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Former Afghan Deputy Premier Syed Shamsuddin Majrooh said that a state of war prevails in the whole of Afghanistan as the entire nation has risen against the alien forces, reports the Pakistan TIMES today quoting Radio Pakistan.

He said in a radio interview that the Afghan nation was engaged in a war and now the Karmal regime troops were deserting in very large numbers and joining the freedom fighters.

The former deputy premier repudiated the Karmal regime's claim of having brought about economic changes in the country and said that on the contrary business had stopped, agriculture ruined and roads were in bad shape.

## PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ VIEWS REGION'S CONFLICTS

OW121921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Afghanistan would not recede into the background but would continue pricking the world conscience till Soviet forces withdraw from that country.

Speaking at a reception given in his honour by the Islamabad Citizens' Committee here yesterday afternoon, Zia said if the world remained unconcerned about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, then any other country in other regions could also meet a similar fate. He said he was happy that the world leaders have now a better understanding of the situation prevailing in this region.

Zia told his audience that he had explained to the world leaders that the issue of Afghanistan amounted to the trampling of the established international norms and principles which guaranteed the independence and sovereignty of free countries. No country, whether it was a superpower or not, should impose its will on any other country with the use of force, he declared, adding that his country had been raising its voice against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan on the basis of this very principle and not merely because Soviet troops had reached the borders of Pakistan.

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, Zia stressed that the people of Pakistan wanted to see the end of this conflict at the earliest date possible. He reiterated that his peace efforts would, however, continue and he would not hesitate to go to the belligerent countries for the second time if need be. The president appealed to the people of Pakistan to observe complete neutrality with regard to the Iran-Iraq conflict, as both countries involved were Muslims and friends of Pakistan.

Referring to foreign aid to Pakistan, he said he had not gone out with a begging bowl abroad for a few tanks and planes. Pakistanis, he pointed out, were a self-respecting nation and they would never barter away their honour.

## FRENCH PRESIDENT GISCARD BEGINS VISIT TO BEIJING

## RENMIN RIBAO on Visit

OWL42215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 14 Oct 80

["Text" of 15 October RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "The Flower of Sino-French Friendship Will Surely Bear Rich Fruit--Warm Welcome to President Giscard d'Estaing's Visit to China"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--His Excellency Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France, is scheduled to arrive in Beijing on the afternoon of 15 October to begin his official visit to China at the invitation of our government. With great joy, the Chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guest from afar.

France is a great country with a brilliant culture and a glorious history and the French people are a great people who love freedom and independence and have a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the past several centuries, France has produced many outstanding thinkers, scientists, writers and artists and made indelible contributions to mankind's progress. Since the beginning of this century, France has twice been a victim of war. The heroic and industrious French people not only defended their own national independence with their blood and lives but also healed the wounds of war with their clever hands, building France into a highly economically developed country. Their tremendous achievements in defending and building their motherland have won admiration from the people of the world.

The Republic of France plays an important role in present day international affairs. President Giscard d'Estaing is a well-known statesman of the contemporary world. In recent years, the French Government has actively promoted the reconstruction of Europe, proposed a "dialogue between north and south" and worked to improve and develop relations with the Third World countries. The French Government opposes superpower monopoly in international affairs and power politics characterized by the big bullying the small and the strong oppressing the weak. It firmly advocates strengthening of defenses and safeguarding the peace and security of Europe. On the issues of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the French Government denounces the armed invasion of these two countries by outside forces and demands that all foreign troops be withdrawn from these two countries. These policies pursued by the French Government under the leadership of President Giscard d'Estaing have made positive contributions to world peace and stability.

Although one is in Europe in the West and the other is in Asia in the East, the relations between China and France date back some 1,000 years to the time of "the silk road." These relations have continuously and satisfactorily developed on a new basis following the establishment of diplomatic relations decided by General Charles de Gaulle and Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai 16 years ago. Although the social systems in the two countries are different, the common aspirations of safeguarding national independence, building our respective countries and defending world peace link us together. We have common or similar views on many important international issues. President Giscard d'Estaing has always paid attention to developing friendly relations between China and France. In recent years, frequent contacts between the people and the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries as well as Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to France last year have strengthened the basis of friendly cooperation between the two countries and made new contributions to the development of Sino-French relations. President Giscard d'Estaing's visit today will surely further strengthen the historical ties between the two peoples and open up broader vistas for friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Not long ago President Giscard d'Estaing said: "The French people have profound feelings for the Chinese people." During his excellency the president's stay in our country, he will keenly feel the Chinese people's sincere friendship for the French people. Facts show that the friendship between China and France is very, very popular in both of our countries. Jointly cultivated by the governments and peoples of our two countries, the flower of Sino-French friendship will surely bear rich fruit.

We wish President Giscard d'Estaing complete success in his visit.



## Departure From Paris

OW141910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his entourage left here by special plane this afternoon for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Seeing the president off at the airport were Premier Raymond Barre and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Kang Xiao.

President d'Estaing will stop over in Abu Dhabi, captial of the United Arab Emirates.

## Arrival, Deng Yingchao Meeting

OW150954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0946 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, and Madame Giscard d'Estaing arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a week-long official visit to China.

They were greeted at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse by Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. In a cordial talk with President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing, Deng Yingchao said that the Chinese Government and people were very happy about their visit to China. She paid tribute to the president as a well-known statesman from Europe with a wide range of interest.

President Giscard d'Estaing said that since China was such a vast country with rich resources and his visit was so short, he would try as far as possible to discuss with Chinese leaders difficult problems in the world today and acquire a better understanding of China's reality.

When the president introduced his daughter, Mme Philippe Guibout, to Deng Yingchao, the N.P.C. vice-chairman said, "You are of the second generation. I hope you will hand down Sino-French friendship from generation to generation."

Premier Zhao Ziyang is scheduled to preside over an official ceremony for welcoming President Giscard d'Estaing at 5:15 this afternoon.

President Giscard d'Estaing is a well-known statesman in the world today. He has paid attention to the development of friendly relations between France and China since he became president in 1974.

It is learned that during the French president's stay in Beijing Chinese leaders will hold talks with him on the expansion of bilateral relations and on major international issues.

President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing and their party are scheduled to visit the cities of Xian, Lhasa and Shanghai. The president is expected to make a speech at Fudan University in Shanghai.

President Giscard d'Estaing's entourage includes: Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs; Alain Peyrefitte, minister of privy seal and justice; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister delegate in the office of the prime minister, in charge of administrative reforms; Jean Lecanuet, president of the commission of foreign affairs, defence and armed forces of the senate; Pierre Sudreau, deputy of Loir and Cher and former minister; Arthur Conte, former minister; Jacques Wahl, secretary general of the presidency of the Republic; and Claude Chayet, French ambassador to China.



XINHUA CORRESPONDENT: FRANCE STRENGTHENS NATIONAL DEFENSE

OW141523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (XINHUA correspondent Yao Yun)--The French Government is paying great attention to national defense buildup. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has said, "In the dangerous world in which we live, the first rule of defense for a great nation like France is that it must not depend on luck on the question of security."

The Soviet Union's stepped-up deployment of long and medium-range missiles and backfire bombers in Europe has thrown the military imbalance in this continent into sharper relief. The two major ruling parties of France--l'Union Pour la Democratie Francaise and Le Rassemblement Pour la Republique--have stressed the menace of Soviet expansionism and the necessity of defense buildup in their white papers on defense published not long ago.

The draft budget for 1981, which was made public recently, earmarks 104.4 billion francs for defense expenditure, an increase of 17.9 per cent over 1980.

Both President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre have pointed out that the government's concern for defense could be borne out by the steady increase of defense expenditures over the recent years in spite of the difficulties in the economy.

The government has formulated a six-year (1977-82) armament plan and a defense buildup policy which gives priority to the development of nuclear deterrent forces while not neglecting conventional forces. Strategic nuclear forces are being developed and renewed constantly. Half of the 18 launching silos in the Albion Plateau are now equipped with S-3 nuclear missiles of the megaton class, which have a shooting range of 3,500 kilometres. The strategic air force possesses 47 Mirage-4 aircraft, which are capable of carrying AN-22 nuclear bombs. France's fifth nuclear submarine, Le Tonnant, was commissioned last May. With the sixth nuclear submarine in the making, the new generation of nuclear submarines to be equipped with M-4 multiple-warhead missiles are expected to be commissioned in 1985.

France also possesses a tactical nuclear force including five Pluton missile regiments, five Mirage-3 and Jaguar aircraft squadrons and two carriers for aircraft loaded with nuclear bombs. Recently, the government decided to build two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers which will replace in or after 1990 the two carriers now in service.

The French president recently declared the actual start of the development and testing of neutron bombs in France. He added that a decision will be made in 1982-83 on the question of whether such bombs will be produced or not. French military sources explained that these bombs will be useful in counterattacking the enemy's tank-group invasion. This announcement has drawn worldwide attention.

To cope with the ever-changing world situation, the French armed forces have stepped up routine training and manoeuvres. It has been decided that in 1980 and 1981, the ground troops will devote 100 days to camp and field training each year. All the warships must each have 100 sailing days every year and military aircraft pilots must each fly 15 hours every month.

France has held a number of military manoeuvres which were among the largest since the last war. From October 4-11, another big manoeuvre, code-named "Marne 80", was held in the eastern part of the country.

France has for years held manoeuvres of reserve division call-ups. The government has decided that, in addition to the 15 army divisions now in service, 14 reserve divisions will be organised in order to be better prepared for all contingencies.

In recent years, the government and opposition parties have had a lot of debates on defense strategies. One of the central issues debated was about France's relations with its allies on the question of defense. Since General de Gaulle assumed office, France has built its defense policy on the idea of "independent defense". But with the military might of the imaginary opponents far surpassing that of France, a growing number of people in this country have come to realise that only when France strengthens its cooperation with the allies can it deal successfully with the coming menaces.

Government leaders repeatedly pointed out in these debates that France must insist on "independent defense" and at the same time strengthen its cooperation with the allies in defense of West Europe. The French hold that the security of European neighbors is directly related to that of France.

When he inspected a paratroop unit recently, President Giscard d'Estaing declared that "France must be prepared for all menaces, whatever their developments, time, location or nature may be."

From his visits to the three armed forces in France, this correspondent has gained the impression that the French Armed Forces are making endeavours in the direction pointed out by the president.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON BRITISH LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

HK140138 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 80 p 7

[Newsletter from Britain by Xu Qingmei [6079 1987 5019] "The First British Labor Party Conference of the 1980's"]

[Text] The 1980 annual conference of the British Labor Party closed on 3 October after 5 days of fierce arguments during which many resolutions were passed. This conference revised the procedure for selecting Labor parliamentary candidates. There was a long argument about the procedure for electing the leader of the Labor Party and it was decided to hold a special conference next January to settle this problem. What attracted people's attention was that the conference's resolutions on foreign affairs and national defense proposed that after Labor comes to power it will withdraw from the European Common Market and will moreover carry out unilateral nuclear disarmament, intending to "do away with independent British nuclear weapons and to insure that U.S. Cruise missiles will not be stationed in Britain" and so on and so forth.

The annual conference opened on 25 September. On the opening day and the morning of the following day, speakers all stressed the "unity" of the Labor Party. Party leader Callaghan clearly pointed out in his speech that the party must unite. Otherwise it would lose the chance of coming to power again. Deputy leader Foot also appealed for "unity to save Britain," and demanded an end to inner-party strife. An atmosphere of "unity" appeared at the conference for a time. However, beginning on the afternoon of the second day, when revision of the party constitution was discussed, all the way through the discussions on foreign affairs and national defense policy, the discord within the party was exposed again and again. Factions holding differing political views argued fiercely on every major issue of policy and organization. For instance, the resolution on withdrawing from the Common Market was approved by two thirds and opposed by one third, the change of procedure for selecting Labor parliamentary candidates was passed by a very small majority, and the conference rejected a motion calling for Britain's withdrawal from NATO. The motion on changing the procedure for drafting the political program was also rejected. People hold that several major resolutions passed by the conference reflected the political ideas of the "leftists" in the labor party.

Differences of political view have existed for a long time in the Labor Party. At the beginning of the 1970's, a sharp dispute broke out in the party over the question of whether Britain should join the Common Market and the party split into "pro" and "anti" Common Market factions from the center down to the grassroots. Britain decided by referendum in 1975 to join the Common Market but the differences of view remained within the Labor Party. The two factions also argued about a series of other policy issues and the distribution of power in the party. Generally speaking, the majority of the "pro" faction were regarded as "moderates" and the majority of the "antis" as "leftists." After the party lost power at the general election in 1979, disputes and struggles within the party became sharper. The "moderates" incurred censure while the strength of the "leftists" increased somewhat.

After entering the 1980's, some figures in the party hoped that the party would put forward a number of effective proposals at its annual conference, tidy up the party afresh and look ahead. However, the conference was unable to avoid strife. Some people felt happy at the results of this conference but many Britons felt "unable to make heads or tails of it." In particular many people criticized the proposals on withdrawing from the Common Market and on unilateral disarmament. Although these proposals have not yet been written into the party program, the FINANCIAL TIMES has commented that these two proposals "represent a fundamental change of policy," and also expressed concern that "unless these resolutions are overturned, it will be all the more difficult for the Labor Party to win the next election." A British friend told this reporter, "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan remains fresh in our memories. The countries of Western Europe ought to strengthen unity and heighten vigilance but the Labor Party's annual conference has gone and adopted these resolutions that run counter to the times." We could not help feeling sorry about this.

The British economy is currently a topic that causes people the most concern. Discussing the British economy as the first item on the agenda of the Labor Party's annual conference was entirely rational. However, the resolution on the economy actually failed to mention the problem of inflation. Conversing with each other, British economists and reporters pointed out, the Labor Party continues to stress the policy of "nationalization" and holds that this is the "panacea" for reviving the British economy, and the "inexhaustible source." This shows that the Labor Party cannot put forward any new effective measures for solving the plight of the British economy.

According to people here, the dispute between the "moderates" and the "leftists" in the Labor Party is going to continue, but in the short term it will not lead to a split. On the question of distribution of power, both sides may even reach a measure of compromise.

#### BRITISH LEADERS SPEAK AT CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

##### Thatcher on Soviet Threat

OW110846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Brighton, 10 Oct (XINHUA)-- "Militarily the Soviet Union is a powerful and growing threat," said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she referred to the issue of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the closing meeting of the Conservative Party's annual conference here this afternoon.

Mrs Thatcher pointed out that "The British Government is not indifferent to the occupation of Afghanistan. We will not allow it to be forgotten.... The real danger would lie in keeping silent." The Soviet Union cannot conduct wars by proxy in Southeast Asia and in Africa, foment trouble in the Middle East and Caribbean, invade neighbouring countries, and still expect to conduct business as usual," she added.

The prime minister stated that "We for our part have chosen a defence policy which potential foes will respect". She said Britain is against "the disastrous fantasies of unilateral disarmament and of withdrawal from NATO".



On domestic affairs, she said that "In its first seventeen months, this government has laid the foundations for recovery.... Inflation is falling and should continue to fall." But she admitted that the level of unemployment in Britain today was "a human tragedy". However, she insisted on her government's economic policy.

The conference was convened at a time when Britain was facing such problems as two million unemployed, high interest rates for industry, dwindling manufacturing output and continued frightening inflation. The conference appeared to be mainly aimed at rallying the whole party to support the government in tackling these problems. The 19 resolutions adopted at the conference included those urging the government to continue to control public expenditure, creating an economic climate in which enterprises and investment may flourish, and encouraging the most rapid development of oil resources and research of new sources of energy supply. In another resolution, the conference supported the deployment of Cruise missiles in Britain and the acquisition for Britain of a Trident 1 submarine-launched missile system.

The conference began on October 7 with the participation of 5,000 representatives.

#### Lord Carrington Speech

OW110740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Brighton, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--"The sternest reality which we have had to face is the divide between East and West. For the first time since the war, Soviet troops have been used to subjugate a nonaligned country. The invasion of Afghanistan, the rape of a small, defenceless neighbour, so ruthlessly carried out, is being pitilessly pursued," stated Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign affairs, in a speech at the 97th Conservative Party Conference here today.

He stressed the need to bring home to the Soviet Union that "the world is not prepared to accept as irreversible their occupation of Afghanistan." Lord Carrington said: "There is no sign whatever at the moment that the Soviet Union intends to withdraw. Indeed the indications are the reverse. Let us not allow this matter to be swept under the carpet." "Meanwhile, we must applaud and help the efforts of the Islamic Conference, and in particular of Pakistan, in seeking to get an early withdrawal and a just settlement," he pointed out.

Carrington declared, "The decision to modernise our Theatre Nuclear Forces shows clearly that NATO is determined not to be blackmailed into inferiority." He said, "Nobody wants to build up a mass of armaments. But unilateral disarmament does not breed confidence: You cannot parley on equal terms with only one side laying down his weapons. No one else is going to disarm just because we do."

Lord Carrington told the delegates that: "At the conference in Madrid, we shall want to examine very closely how the Helsinki agreements have worked out and particularly how human rights have fared in the Soviet Union and elsewhere." Referring to the EEC, he declared that: "We have moved a good deal further along the parallel roads of economic and political co-operation." "Now the unfair position of Britain and its contribution to the Community budget has largely been solved." "Even more striking progress has been made in the crucial area of political co-operation between Community countries."

Dealing with the conflict in the Middle East, Lord Carrington mentioned that a solution must be based on two principles: "First of all the recognition of the state of Israel and its right to live within secure boundaries and secondly that the Israelis for their part equally must recognise the rights of the Arabs, including the Palestinians, to order their own affairs."



On the war between Iraq and Iran, the secretary said: "It is hard to see an early solution, since neither side is ready to negotiate on the other's terms. Meanwhile we are concentrating on trying to stop the conflict spreading, though we and our allies would be foolish not to prepare ourselves for the possibility that it might." "We must not take too narrow or traditionalist a view of a relationship which must evolve with events: with the growth of Europe; the importance of the non-aligned and the Muslim world; the challenge to their interests, and ours, of Soviet expansionism," Carrington said. "We must therefore work out how best the West can combine to safeguard its vital interests which lie outside the NATO area."

Pym on Strengthening Defense

OW110750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Brighton, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--"The world today is in a state of increasing turbulence and instability. Russia has invaded Afghanistan and proved she is prepared to use her military strength. It is not there just for show," said Francis Pym, British secretary of state for defence, at the Conservative Party conference here today. Pym stressed, "All the time Russia continues her military build-up--by sea and land, in the air, and in the nuclear field. It is a build-up unique in history. She has achieved strategic nuclear parity with the United States. She devotes nearly 14 per cent of her entire economic output to military effort, backed by a vast R and D programme. It is not just the quantity of weapons and their global deployment that concerns us, but the quality of them. The military balance between East and West continues to move steadily against us. This is indeed the decade of danger."

He further said that "in these circumstances our response must be absolutely clear: To ensure with our allies that our defences are strong enough to deter any opponent and to ensure that, if deterrence should fail, our defensive shield is altogether adequate and effective against an attack at any level." Pym pointed out: "We have taken major decisions to improve our conventional and nuclear armaments. By far the biggest single decision we have taken is Trident. It is the biggest defence decision since the original Polaris decision in 1962." "The great preponderance of our defence effort is devoted to NATO, which is the bedrock of the defence of these islands," he added.

The secretary was for negotiations from a position of strength. He said: "If the (West) allies had decided not to modernise their Theatre Nuclear Forces we would have had nothing to negotiate with," adding that: "The leap into unilateralism is not only damaging to Britain: it weakens the whole alliance too." "The Russians are negotiating with NATO powers on MBFR because we have significant forces on the central front; they are negotiating a nuclear test ban because the West's nuclear weapons are being updated; they negotiated SALT I and SALT II with the U.S. because of the Americans' nuclear armoury; they are to talk to the Americans now about reduction in Theatre Nuclear Weapons because of NATO's modernisation programme. They will not negotiate if they have all the cards and we have none," Pym said.

Pym further pointed out: "The fact is our defence effort makes a considerable contribution to the national economy and our industrial base.... Sales of British defence equipment will earn over 1,200 million pounds this year and be responsible for the employment of over 200,000 people. Much of the advanced technological innovation on which the country's future depends stems originally from work on defence contracts." Pym concluded by saying that: "The world is a dangerous place. There are wars being fought now. There is instability in many regions. Our aim above everything else is to restore peace and to maintain it and to bring order where there is instability. But it cannot be done without strong defences."

## CCP'S WANG RENZHONG MEETS ROMANIAN CP JOURNAL OFFICIAL

OW131559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with Maria Cozma, a representative from the journal PARTY WORK published by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chief editor in charge of propaganda work. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Xiong Fu, editor-in-chief of the journal RED FLAG of China, was present at the meeting.

## ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

## Yunnan First Secretary's Banquet

HK110543 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Summary] Comrade An Pingsheng, member of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, met and gave a banquet for a visiting delegation of the Romania-China Friendship Association on 9 October. This delegation arrived in Kunming by plane from Shanghai earlier the same day. The group is accompanied by Xie Bangding, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and the third secretary of the Romanian Embassy in Beijing. Also present at the banquet were Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Dao Guodong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and vice governor; and (Zhu Kui), secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee.

## Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW141527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, met this afternoon with a delegation of the Romania-China Friendship Association. The delegation is led by Andrei Cervencovici, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and head of a department of the party Central Committee.

Chen Muhua had a cordial and friendly talk with the Romanian guests.

## LIN HUJIA SIGNS BEIJING-BELGRADE TWIN CITIES AGREEMENT

OW150814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--An agreement on establishing friendly city-to-city relations between Beijing and Belgrade was signed here tonight by visiting Beijing Mayor Lin Hujia and president of the Belgrade City Assembly Zivorad Kovacevic.

The agreement stipulates that the two friendly cities will, in line with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, exchange experience and cooperate in the fields of economy, city construction, public services, health, culture and education, sports, and tourism with a view to further enhancing the friendship between the two countries and mutual understanding between the people of the two capitals.

Before the signing ceremony, delegations of the two capitals had the last round of talks in a congenial atmosphere.

THREE U.S. NAVY SHIPS ARRIVE IN EGYPT

OW150226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Three United States Navy ships of the Sixth Fleet--the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy, a guided missile destroyer and a store ship arrived at Alexandria harbour today for a five-day visit.

It was reported that the port visit follows their completion of naval exercises in the eastern Mediterranean and has been scheduled to provide an opportunity for the U.S. Navy personnel to relax and acquaint themselves with the culture of Egypt. The total number of crew members on the three ships is approximately 6,300 officers and enlisted men.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS EGYPTIAN PARTY LEADER

OW140828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--The first national congress of the ruling Egyptian National Democratic Party (NDC) gave priority to the discussion of how to increase the country's production, said Deputy Premier and Chairman of the NDC Permanent Council Fikri Makram 'Ubayd today.

In an interview with XINHUA here on the recently concluded congress, he said that the congress passed laws on a new tax, customs duties and social insurance which would lighten the burden of those of the low income brackets, encourage local industries and facilitate the development of the handicraft industry. The social insurance law provides social security to the 41 million Egyptian people.

He went on to say that the government has encouraged the co-existence of the public and private sectors. While the iron and steel industry, and transport and communication are under state control, all other branches have been left open to free competition between public and private enterprises. In agriculture, much attention has been paid to the expansion of arable lands through land reclamation and desert control. At present, he said, the cultivated fields amount only to five percent of the country's territory.

The deputy premier told XINHUA that Egypt maintained the policy of settling disputes by the peaceful means of negotiations and insisted on the Arab identity of East Jerusalem. He reiterated that Egypt belongs neither to the Eastern Bloc nor the Western Bloc. The National Democratic Party has a membership of 1.2 million with President Anwar as-Sadat as the chairman of its Political Bureau.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH OMAN SIGNED IN BEIJING

OW141531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--A trade agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman was signed here today in the presence of Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu. This is the first governmental agreement between the two countries.

Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Muhammad al-Zubayr, Oman minister of commerce and industry, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. Prior to the signing ceremony, Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Mr al-Zubayr and members of his party had a cordial conversation on the furtherance of trade relations between the two countries.



## Zhao Ziyang Meets Omani Minister

OW141533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Muhammad al-Zubayr, minister of commerce and industry of the Sultanate of Oman, and members of his party here this evening. Minister al-Zubayr conveyed warm regards from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id for Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The Chinese premier noted that ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, these relations had developed satisfactorily, with friendly exchanges increasing year by year.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "We appreciate the domestic and foreign policies adopted by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and thank him for his efforts to increase friendship and cooperation between our two countries."

Premier Zhao Ziyang asked Minister al-Zubayr, upon returning home, to convey to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id the good wishes from Chairman Ye Jianying of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and from Zhao Ziyang himself. Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1454 GMT on 14 October adds the following passage: Also present at the meeting were Vice Premier Ji Pengfei of the State Council, Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang, and Ibrahim Hamud al-Subhi, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China. After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a luncheon in honor of Muhammad al-Zubayr and his party.

## XINHUA Commentary on Oman

OW120152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 12 Oct 80

[By XINHUA correspondent Zhang Jinglei]

[Text] Muscat, Oman, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Reporters have flocked to this capital of the Oman Sultanate to find out if the war between Iraq and Iran has posed a real threat to the vital free passage through the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman.

In an interview with the visiting correspondents, Commander Kenneth Kemp of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Omani Armed Forces said, "To date, the strait and Gulf of Oman has not been affected by the war. Passage through the strait has been more or less normal. There used to be some seventy to eighty tankers and other vessels steaming through the strait every day. Now, it's about sixty to seventy." Pointing at a spot on a chart of the Gulf of Oman, he said with a touch of sarcasm, "Our Russian friends are quite active around there."

Analysing the possibility of closing the strait, he pointed out that it is well-nigh impossible to close it by sinking a few ships there, as the main passage of the strait is seven nautical miles wide and from seventy to one hundred meters deep. "Even if a 500,000-ton tanker is sunk there, you can still pass easily." He, however, said that the strait could be made unnavigable if it is mined or if some country is aggressive enough to threaten to bring hostilities to it. "In both cases, no captain or owner of ships would care to run the risk," he added.

This correspondent saw General David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the Continental Hotel here on October 3. He refused to say anything about the purpose of his visit to the sultanate. But he was then said to be going to inspect the U.S. Naval Force in the Indian Ocean and the military installations on Masira Island off the coast of Oman.



I. 15 Oct 80

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

From his itinerary and the actions taken by the U.S. Government, it is quite obvious why this top American general undertook the Middle East and Gulf tour. On September 29, the day after General Jones' arrival in Saudi Arabia, Washington announced the dispatch of four AWACS planes to help protect the vital Saudi oilfields. Then, the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and five escort ships were ordered to sail to the Gulf of Oman to join the task force formed by aircraft carrier Eisenhower and other warships, bringing the total to more than thirty.

On the afternoon of October 7, this correspondent had the chance to take from a helicopter a bird's-eye view of some one hundred square nautical miles of waters off the coast of Muscat. About 30 giant tankers were seen at anchor there. Mr Awadh Salim, general director of the Caboos Port, told XINHUA: "The number of tankers at anchor now is indeed more than usual. But this has nothing to do with the war at the head of the Gulf. It is because the insurance charges have increased by 300 percent and they would rather wait in the Gulf of Oman for their turn to sail into the Persian Gulf to load. And they'll leave the Gulf as soon as they finish loading."

With public anxiety mounting over the development of the Gulf war, the Omani Government has proclaimed strict neutrality in the conflict. Deputy Minister of Defense Salim Abdallah al-Ghazali told the press that in case of a Soviet invasion, "We might ask for foreign aid. I suppose a country like the United States is capable of dealing with such an invasion." The alerted Omani Navy is patrolling in force in the Strait of Hormuz to make sure of the free passage there.

JOINT VENTURE CONTRACT SIGNED WITH YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

OW131710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] San'a', 13 Oct (XINHUA)--A contract on a furniture joint venture between China and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed here today.

The enterprise will be run jointly by the furniture company of the Fujian Province of China and the privately-owned Ar-Rammah Company of the Yemen Arab Republic.

According to the contract, the circulating capital of the joint venture is two million Yemen rials (4.39 rials equal to one U.S. dollar). 45 percent of the capital will come from China and 55 percent from Arab Yemen. Arab Yemen will provide the joint venture with land, factory buildings and workers' dormitories and China will supply equipment and dispatch managers and technicians. The enterprise will be the first Sino-Arab Yemen joint venture.

ZHANG AIPING MEETS GUINEAN MILITARY DELEGATION

OW091524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Zhang Aiping met here today with a military delegation from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea led by Lansana Diane, minister of the People's Army. They had a friendly conversation on the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was present. The delegation will shortly leave here for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

**YANG JINGREN MEETS RWANDAN JUSTICE MINISTER**

OW121250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yang Jingren met here this afternoon with Charles Nkurunziza, Rwandan minister of justice, and his party.

Yang Jingren extended a warm welcome to Minister Charles Nkurunziza, saying that his visit would help deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. Chinese Vice-Minister of Justice Xie Bangzhi was present on the occasion.

**JI PENGFEI MEETS SOUTH AFRICAN PACA DELEGATION**

OW131621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met this afternoon with Vusumzi L. Make, president of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania [PACA], and his party.

In a cordial and friendly talk, Ji Pengfei said: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the people in southern Africa in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism to win their national independence."

Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA MEETS CHILEAN DELEGATION

OW141557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a scientific and technical cooperation delegation from Chile led by Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, minister of agriculture.

Before the banquet, Chen Muhua attended a signing ceremony for an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the governments of China and Chile.

The Chilean minister is here to sign the agreement and discuss with Chinese departments concerned the development of cooperation in agriculture between the two countries. The Chilean guests arrived in Beijing yesterday.

CHINA-CANADA RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN OTTAWA

OW141252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Ottawa, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese community in Ottawa, the Canadian-Chinese Friendship Association and the visiting Guangdong acrobatic troupe hosted a party here this afternoon celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada.

Speaking at the party, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Tong recalled the development of the friendship between the two countries in the past ten years. "We sincerely hope this friendship will witness even greater development in the next decade," he said.

About 600 people attended the party. The Canadian Chinese and Overseas Chinese here, nearly 80 percent of them came from Guangdong, were thrilled to meet the acrobats from the same province. They all hoped China would realize the four modernizations and that the friendship between the two countries would grow further.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN DELEGATION IN HEILONGJIANG--A Canadian Government delegation from Alberta Province concluded its visit to our province and left Harbin by plane 7 October. It will tour southern China. On 7 October the delegation paid a farewell visit to the provincial and Harbin municipal governments. They were received by Chen Lei, governor of the provincial People's Government, and by Wang Huacheng, mayor of Harbin Municipality. During the delegation's visit to Heilongjiang Province, a provincial governmental delegation composed of Hou Jie and Wang Jun, deputy governors of the provincial People's Government, as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned, held talks with the Canadian Government delegation on establishing friendship between Alberta and Heilongjiang. The delegation was seen off by Wang Jun, vice chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and a large number of cadres and the masses. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Oct 80 SK]



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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CAMEROON, TURKEY GREET ZHAO ZIYANG ON APPOINTMENT

OW141605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Acting prime minister of Cameroon, Hadj Sadou Daoudou, and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu have sent messages of greetings to Zhao Ziyang on his assumption of the Chinese premiership.

The Cameroonian acting prime minister said in his message: "On the occasion of the assumption of the post of premier of the People's Republic of China, I am particularly pleased to extend to you my warm and sincere congratulations." "May the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Cameroon continue to develop," he added.

The Turkish prime minister said in his message: "On the occasion of your appointment as prime minister, I would like to convey to your excellency, on behalf of the Turkish Government and on my own behalf my sincere congratulations and best wishes."

SUDANESE ORGANIZATIONS MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW141541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The Sudanese National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace and the Sudan-China Friendship Association jointly held a meeting here yesterday to celebrate the People's Republic of China's National Day.

Present on the occasion were Yusif Bushara al-Amin, secretary-general of the Sudanese National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace, Kamil Mahgoub, secretary of the Organizational Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, Amir Gamal Din, chairman of the Sudan-China Friendship Association, and the Chinese Ambassador Song Hanyi. Speaking at the meeting, Amir Gamal Din and Song Hanyi warmly praised the profound friendship and good relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries. At the end of the meeting, documentary films introducing China were shown.

RADIO BEIJING LECTURE ON ROLE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN ECONOMY

OW141130 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Part one of the 14th lecture in a series on commerce and economics entitled "Develop Foreign Trade, Promote the Four Modernizations"--by (Zhao Xiping), of the Foreign Trade Ministry, entitled "The Position and Role of Foreign Trade in the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] A vigorous expansion of economic relations with foreign countries and a rapid development of foreign trade has been the party Central Committee's important strategic policy decision since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. By rapidly developing import-export trade, we can become more self-reliant and accelerate the pace of the four modernizations. In the past 30 years under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and with cooperation among all departments and localities and the vigorous support of the whole people, China has achieved gratifying results in foreign trade after overcoming a series of difficulties--blockade and embargo by the imperialists, bad faith and tearing up of contracts by the Soviet leadership clique and interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Import-export trade volume in 1979 was almost 21 times that in 1950, with annual growth rate averaging 11.8 percent. Import-export trade has developed faster since the smashing of the gang of four. Trade volume almost doubled from 1977 to 1979, with an annual growth rate averaging near 28 percent. Many changes have been made in the composition of export commodities. During the 1950's, China mainly exported farm products. Since the 1960's, there have been gradual increases of light, textile and heavy industrial products in export commodities. These products now constitute the major part of China's export commodities. China now has trade relations with more than 170 countries and regions and has signed governmental trade agreements with more than 80 countries. However, the overall speed of development of China's foreign trade is not fast enough. Trade volume is relatively small. This does not conform to our position as a big country and falls short of meeting the needs of the four modernizations.

Although our socialist country does not depend on foreign markets, we do not mean foreign trade is indispensable. It is an objective economic law that socialist countries also need foreign trade. Every country's economic development is uneven and its scientific and technological level, as well the natural conditions, are different from other countries. This is an objective reality that obliges all countries to carry out commodity exchange.

By developing foreign trade and importing advanced technology and equipment through it, we are not violating the principle of maintaining independence. We are keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts in national construction. In fact, we will become more self-reliant. Therefore, we should never confound the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts with the natural economy characterized by feudalism, close-doorism and self-sufficiency.

The role of foreign trade in China's national economy can be understood from the following three aspects:

1. By importing advanced technology and equipment, we can advance our science and technology, accelerate the pace of socialist construction and promote national economic development.
2. By importing materials in short supply that are important for the national economy and the people's livelihood, we can smooth out the process of expanded socialist reproduction.
3. By importing raw materials for light industry and daily necessities, we can promote production, regulate domestic market supplies and improve the people's livelihood. For instance, we have imported a considerable amount of chemical fiber and other raw materials and finished products, which have played a positive role in developing light and textile industries and in improving the supply of clothing for the people. We have imported large quantities of grain, sugar and edible oil important for cash crop production and for a better supply of grain and other food items. We have imported many TV sets, audio recorders, wristwatches and other articles for daily use, thereby regulating material supplies in domestic markets and satisfying certain daily life needs. This is also useful for bringing currency back into circulation.

The importance of foreign trade in the national economy is not only demonstrated through imports but also through exports, which have a significant role to play in promoting national economic development. This is because exporting is the major channel for acquiring foreign exchange needed for imports and it plays an important part in promoting domestic production, improving production quality, designs, specifications, packaging and decoration and raising managerial levels and competitiveness.

Moreover, China's foreign trade is also an important aspect of diplomatic activities. It plays an important role in strengthening our friendly intercourse with the people of other countries, improving mutual understanding and friendship and promoting economic, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges.

In short, foreign trade is an important and indispensable sector for accomplishing the four modernizations in China. Therefore, we should show our warm concern and vigorous support for foreign trade in order for this work to progress significantly.

#### JIEFANGJUN BAO URGES STUDYING OF PARTY'S LINE, PRINCIPLES

OW150536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Report on 14 October JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial: "Earnestly Study Well the Party's Lines, Principles and Policies"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The editorial says: Our party has specifically determined the political, ideological and organizational lines in the new historical period. Furthermore, we have gradually formulated and perfected principles and policies in all fields according to actual conditions. Studying the party's lines, principles and policies is a key issue in ideologically identifying oneself with the party and in working with one mind and one heart to fulfill the important task of the four modernizations. It is also an important ideological foundation for building a modernized revolutionary army and enhancing its fighting capability. Implementation of the principle of to each according to his work and strengthening and perfecting the system of responsibility in production are presently the important policies in the agricultural field. These policies have far-reaching significance in the development of agricultural production in our country and are closely related to the immediate interests of the PLA commanders and fighters. We must, in the light of what is going on in their minds, deeply and thoroughly study these principles and policies.

The editorial says: Study of the party's rural policies must be linked with the study of the many lines, principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The 3d Plenary Session was an important turning point in our party's history as it ushered in a new epoch. The reason we could make progress in our policies to suit China's practical condition, win the people's support and bring about today's lively political situation of stability and unity was because, under the guidance of the party's principle of "emancipate the mind, start the engine, seek truth from facts and unite in marching forward," we conscientiously eliminated the influence of the left deviationist line in all fields of work. Also, we began to perfect our socialist democracy and the legal system in the political field, and we began to introduce various reforms in all control systems and management methods that were not compatible with development production forces in the economic field. Formulation and implementation of the party's rural policies have fully aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants and promoted the rapid development of agricultural production, thereby greatly stimulating economic life in both urban and rural areas.

The editorial says: Through this study of the party's lines, principles and policies, we should enable all comrades to understand them clearly and strive for their implementation willingly. The fundamental requirement for a clear understanding and higher degree of consciousness is to uphold, comprehensively and accurately understand and master Mao Zedong Thought as a system and the uphold the principle that practice is the sole criterion for truth. It is imperative to expound on the theoretical basis and tremendous significance of the party's present rural policies by applying the basic Marxist principles and, in particular, by applying the important viewpoints of the political economy. We must also cite the experience and lessons of our practice in building socialism. Only by studying seriously, by continuing to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their company and by constantly making a clear demarcation between what is correct and what is wrong can we become more resolute and willing to implement the party's principles and policies. Otherwise, if we remain troubled with wrong ideas and completely fail to emancipate our minds, we will be out of tune with the whole country's political and economic life.

The editorial finally says: To study the party's lines, principles and policies well, it is necessary for cadres, leading cadres in particular, to take the lead in studying well. The higher their position, the greater their influence. Therefore, cadres are more strictly required to study. They should strive to study some basic Marxist theories, especially theories related to socialist economy.



## TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO ON MIND EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT

HK120752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Xing Bensì (6717 6321 1835): "Some Viewpoints on the Current Movement To Emancipate the Mind"]

[Text] A powerful movement to emancipate the mind has appeared throughout the land of China since the "gang of four" was smashed. This movement has undergone struggles and tests and is now continuing to develop in depth. People have different views and this movement: some praise it, some are worried about it and some vilify it. I will now give some of my own views.

Making a comprehensive survey of Chinese and foreign history, we find that movements to emancipate the mind have occurred more than once and that the emergence of any such movement is by no means accidental but happens in parallel with the tide of historical development.

A movement to emancipate the mind is not the product of an individual's sudden impulse. No individual, even if he is outstanding, can "create" a movement to emancipate the mind, nor can he manipulate this kind of movement at will. One can only avoid becoming a straggler behind the times by following this tide and standing in its forefront or center.

Although China's current movement to emancipate the mind has been rather late in developing into a mighty surging tide, its formative stage began very early and can be traced back to the "5 April" movement. This movement to emancipate the mind developed smoothly under new conditions after the "gang of four" was smashed. On the one hand people were jubilant at the smashing of the "gang of four," but at the same time they also started to think about certain problems. Why was the "gang of four," this bunch of careerists and conspirators, able to usurp such high posts, run wild, commit all kinds of outrages, and practice feudal fascist dictatorship? Where in fact lay the real cause of this state of affairs? People drew a lesson from their bitter experience and felt that it was essential to seriously sum up the past.

On the other hand, due to the sabotage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," for more than 10 years our politics were turbulent and unstable, the economy reached the brink of collapse, and the people's life was poor; this situation could no longer continue. After smashing the "gang of four," the party Central Committee went to work to map out various plans to change this situation. However, we encountered very great resistance to our advance. Where did this resistance come from? On the one hand it came from all kinds of practical difficulties, and on the other--and more important--it came from various old customs, habits and concepts. For many years, book worship characterized by personality cult penetrated every field of life, completely inhibiting people's minds. Unless this kind of ideological fence was destroyed, and unless this state of mind was changed, it would be difficult for us to advance in inch. No scheme for changing the current situation could be put into effect, and our state and nation would be in danger of ruin. The problem confronted our party and people in this acute way.

The basic reason for the emergence of a mighty movement to emancipate the mind in our country after the smashing of the "gang of four" is that the people demanded to sum up the past and to change the present situation. This movement was not a product of an individual's mind, but was the tide of history. When it started it bore a certain spontaneity, but later it developed into a conscious movement of the masses under party leadership.

After a formative stage, this movement to emancipate the mind was finally launched in a vigorous way by means of the discussion on the criterion of truth. It could be said that THE DISCUSSION ON THE CRITERION OF TRUTH WAS THE PRELUDE TO THIS MOVEMENT TO EMANCIPATE THE MIND. That "practice is the role criterion for testing truth" was originally a commonly-known content of Marxist theory of cognition, but when it was put forward afresh in the first half of 1978, it bore new significance and new characteristics of the era. Its spearhead was aimed at modern superstition. [paragraph continues]

People demanded to be rid of the obscurantism of modern superstition and to emancipate their minds that had long been imprisoned. It was at that time that there suddenly appeared the "two whatevers" way of putting things, according to which nothing of the past could be changed and the established rules had to be followed. If we did that, summing up the past and changing the present situation would all come to nothing. The "two whatevers" were the continuation of modern superstition in the new situation, and their appearance was a kind of reaction aimed at the movement to emancipate the mind, then in its budding stage. Hence, it became inevitable to apply the viewpoint of "practice" to criticize the "whatevers" viewpoint so as to enable the budding movement to emancipate the mind to develop smoothly into a flood tide. The discussion on the criterion of truth was not only a theoretical struggle but also a struggle between the Marxist and idealist ideological lines; and it was also a struggle between the tide of progress in being determined to create new things and carry out reforms on the one hand, and the tide of conservatism, which was opposed to creating new things and carrying out reforms on the other. The convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee proclaimed the victory of the Marxist ideological line. The party Central Committee stood right in the forefront in this struggle, fully affirmed at the crucial moment the viewpoint that "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth," made a high evaluation of this discussion at the third plenary session and stipulated afresh that the principle of linking theory with reality, proceeding from reality in everything and seeking truth from facts was the party's ideological line. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee also formulated a series of major policy decisions including the shift of the focus of party work. It set a brilliant example of emancipating the mind for the whole party and the people of the whole country, thus gradually pushing forward this movement to a high tide.

However, just as the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee was guiding us to advance in great strides towards emancipation of the mind, we encountered interference from two aspects. The interference from one aspect also waved the banner of "emancipating the mind," but it was actually using the stuff of extreme freedom, disguising spurious as genuine, in a vain attempt to lead our movement to emancipate the mind towards anarchist and guide it onto the wrong road. The interference from the other aspect waved the banner of defending Mao Zedong Thought, denounced the discussion on the criterion of truth as "an awful mess," and the third plenary session as "a failure," exaggerated certain confusion which had appeared in society and blamed it on the movement to emancipate the mind. Although certain comrades in our ranks praised the movement to emancipate the mind, they cried out that "the wind of emancipating the mind cannot last long" as soon as they saw these phenomena. The movement to emancipate the mind was facing a severe test. Should we give up eating for fear of choking and make a fresh start at this point, or should we break through the resistance, clear away the interference and continue to forge ahead with the movement? The party Central Committee promptly obtained a clear understanding of this situation; on the one hand it protected the tide of emancipating the mind, and on the other it adopted a number of measures to effectively repulse the interference from the two aspects, thus enabling the movement to emancipate the mind to continue to develop in a healthy way. The 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 11th Central Committee, and the recent 3rd Plenary Session of the 5th NPC, together with the many reforms carried out during this period, are all rich new fruits of this movement to emancipate the mind.

All movements to emancipate the mind in history have always demanded emancipation from a certain deep-rooted traditional concept. If we compare the current movement to emancipate the mind with similar movements in the past, we discover that THE CURRENT MOVEMENT TO EMANCIPATE THE MIND IS AIMED AT ELIMINATING MODERN SUPERSTITION. Like all superstitions, modern superstition too is a phenomenon of alienation, but instead of creating an ordinary godlike personality, it treated the leader as a god, and moreover set against the people this leader who had been made into a god, turning him into a kind of force alien to the people. When modern superstition was in vogue, the writings and theories of the leader were regarded as objects of worship and as ultimate truth which no longer needed to be tested or developed by practice. A neoclassicist pattern then emerged: "Whatever is right or wrong must be based on the leader's judgment." This neoclassicism seriously stifled the thinking ability and creative vitality of the Chinese nation. Owing to such a state of stagnation and ossification in our thinking, we lost not only our ability to discern many things but also the ability to pass judgement on the long period of havoc caused by such traitors within the party as Lin Biao, Kang Sheng, and the "gang of four." This was an important reason why they were able to run wild for many years. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, after the "gang of four" were smashed, people proposed that practice be applied to measure our past, to evaluate right and wrong as well as all merits and faults, and to emancipate our minds, develop our theory and revive the vitality of our nation. This movement to emancipate the mind differed from enlightenment movements in history. Taking rationalism as a criterion for judgement, the enlightenment movements in the past demanded that all activities of the people be examined by rationalism; taking practice as the criterion, our movement of today demands that all mental things such as theories, line and guiding principles be evaluated by practice. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running wild, all this was turned upside down, and those mental things were regarded as the supreme arbitrator by which people's practice had to be evaluated. The content of the current movement to emancipate the mind consists of reviving the basic Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts and applying dialectical materialism to oppose voluntarism and modern superstition.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CURRENT MOVEMENT TO EMANCIPATE THE MIND IS THAT THIS MOVEMENT IS ALWAYS CONNECTED WITH REFORMS IN ALL FIELDS, IS CARRIED OUT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THEM AND ADVANCES TOGETHER WITH THEM. Emancipation of the mind has paved the way for various reforms, while the reforms in various fields have also in turn pushed forward the further development of emancipation of the mind. The party Central Committee has recently adopted a series of reform measures, such as putting an end to the practice of lifetime tenure of office for leading cadres, changing the system of leadership, separating party and government, and insuring that leadership groups gradually become younger and more educated and professional; bringing people's democracy into full play, carrying out direct election of basic-level political power organs, and establishing congresses of staff and workers in enterprises and other units; perfecting the legal system, formulating new laws, putting an end to party committee interference in judicial work, and insuring the independence of the judiciary; reforming economic management, using economic methods to manage the economy, and combining regulation through planning with regulation by the market. Furthermore, many new regulations have been adopted with regard to ownership, the decisionmaking power of enterprises, the production responsibility systems, the protection of competition and the promotion of joint operation. Never before since the founding of the country has a major reform covered such a wide range on such a large scale. All these reforms are products of emancipation of the mind, and they will in turn create a direct impetus to the current movement to emancipate the mind and encourage the people of the whole country to blaze new trails with determination and devote themselves to the four modernizations. The hopes of our state and nation lie in emancipation of the mind and in continually forging ahead with keen anticipation. This follows the tide of history and accords with the people's needs. It has already formed into an irresistible flood tide.

Yet another characteristic of this movement for the emancipation of the mind is that it has gradually deepened with the development of practice. When the movement had just started, people's consideration of issues was limited to some concrete ones. With practice, people have sought answers to an increasing number of increasingly important issues and have finally touched on issues of fundamental importance. People's understanding of these issues has also undergone a process of development from vague notions to relative clarity. For instance, at the start people did not feel that lifetime tenure of office for leading cadres, which had actually existed in our country for many years, was a serious problem, or at least they did not hold that this system had to be immediately reformed, because they were used to it. Later, when they enhanced their understanding, they considered this to be the basic malady in our system of leadership, which has led to a long overconcentration of power and has encouraged the patriarchal system, the practice of one man alone having the say, and bureaucracy. They understood that this corrupt practice, which has seriously obstructed the promotion of socialist democracy, must be rectified. From this problem and other similar ones, people have gradually come to realize that our socialist country has developed out of a semifeudal and semicolonial society, and that although we went through the democratic revolution and generally accomplished the political, economic and other tasks of the democratic revolution, we did not penetratingly criticize feudalism in the ideological sphere. Therefore, the pernicious influence of feudalism is still rather serious in our society and in the party. [paragraph continues]



This is the root cause of abnormal party life, the patriarchal system, the practice of one man alone having the say, the seeking of special privileges, lifelong tenure of office and other maladies. If the pernicious influence of feudalism were not criticized, major political reforms would encounter very great resistance and might well be abandoned halfway. Thus, with the deepening of people's understanding, the historic task of eliminating the pernicious influence of feudalism has become the order of the day in order to meet the requirements of political reform. It is precisely the party Central Committee that has put forward this task to the whole party and the people of the whole country.

THE FINAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS MOVEMENT FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE MIND IS THAT ALTHOUGH IT STARTED AS A SOMEWHAT SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT IT SOON BECAME A CONSCIOUS ONE. THIS MOVEMENT HAS DEVELOPED SOUNDLY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Our party is a long-tested Marxist political party. Although it has gone through various twists and experienced all kinds of hardships in the past one or two decades, it has not been overwhelmed by difficulties. Through a tenacious struggle, it has summed up both positive and negative experiences and become more mature. By leading this movement for the emancipation of the mind, our party itself has also been baptized by the movement. Thus it has become wiser and more vigorous. Setbacks are nothing to fear; the important thing is to learn the lessons. This is precisely what our party has done. The hearts of the party and people are linked to each other. Standing in the forefront of the movement, the party Central Committee has been leading it forward so that the movement has been advancing victoriously by surmounting various difficulties.

Some people have been heard to say that emancipation of the mind would hinder the defense of Marxism. This way of talking is completely groundless. If it has to be said that this movement has constituted a hindrance, it can only be a hindrance to bookish "Marxism." As for creative Marxism, the movement of emancipation of the mind completely accords with its requirements. So many international and domestic changes have taken place in recent years; although many conclusions in Marxist writings have withstood the test of practice and been proven to be still correct, some of their conclusions have now been proven by practice to be incorrect, or else they were correct when they were written but later became inapplicable due to changes of conditions. Even many conclusions which are still valid now must be enriched and developed by the new conditions and experiences that have occurred in this era. The vitality of Marxism precisely lies in this point. Marxism, whose nature is revolutionary and critical, does not recognize any absolutes except that all things in the world are in absolute motion. This Marxist spirit is of course completely applicable to Marxism itself. The history of Marxism is a history of continuously replacing old conclusions with new ones and of enriching Marxist principles with new practices. Why have doubts about Marxism and a so-called "crisis of faith" appeared now among the masses, especially among young people? Apart from the fact that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" tarnished Marxism by means of modern superstition, the reason is also to be found in our lack of skill in integrating Marxism with current practice and in answering a series of new problems that have appeared at home and abroad, in a word, in our lack of skill in pursuing creative Marxism. If we can only recite by heart the conclusions of a century or several decades ago, even if these conclusions are correct, how can we satisfy people's demands for judging many new problems? For example, people cannot be satisfied with saying that our socialist system is superior; instead, they want an answer to the question of why this superiority has not been brought into full play and of how to bring it into full play. These demands of the masses are of course rational it is of no avail resorting to books to answer these questions; all we can do is to rely on linking theory with reality, on seeking truth from facts, and on emancipation of the mind, that is to say, on creative Marxism. Bookish "Marxism" cannot gain the people's trust either internationally or domestically, and since it is hard for it even to gain the people's trust, why should there be any talk about defending it? Only by developing Marxism and continuously enriching it with new practices can the truth of Marxism win people's trust. Emancipation of the mind precisely requires us to free ourselves from book worship, to listen to the voice of practice and the cries of the masses, and to develop Marxism in a creative way. [paragraph continues]

This is precisely a scientific approach to Marxism. Only with such an approach can we truly defend Marxism. As for those persons who hold that emancipating the mind does not help the defense of Marxism, it is quite reasonable for people to say that the Marxism they want to defend can only be bookish Marxism and that they are out of tune with creative Marxism. This kind of book worship harms the state and the people, disseminates errors and is a tremendous calamity. We can only feel a deep sense of pain over this bookish "Marxism," and must absolutely not be reluctant to part with it.

This movement for emancipation of the mind has already become an irresistible tide of history, and it is impossible for anyone to fundamentally reverse it. This is because the fate of this movement is linked with the fate of our state, nation and people. Of course, it is certainly not the case that there will be no resistance and setbacks on the way ahead. However, no resistance or setback can shake our resolve to carry out reforms and accomplish the four modernizations. With the strong leadership of the party Central Committee and the common efforts of the millions of people, the momentum of the movement to emancipate the mind will certainly continue to forge ahead. History will prove this point to us.

#### CYL POLLS YOUTH ON ASPIRATIONS, MODERNIZATION OPINIONS

OW150822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Majority of the respondents to a poll surveying the opinions and aspirations of Chinese youth said they are fully confident China can achieve modernization by the end of this century.

The poll was conducted by a research department under the Chinese Communist Youth League at two factories, three production brigades, two colleges, three middle schools and one store. It was taken among young people between age 14 and 28 in four cities and two counties. Of the 1,001 people asked 987 responded.

Among the results were the following:

--On the possibility of realizing the "four modernizations" (in agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defense) by the end of the century, 53.4 percent expressed full confidence, 39.9 percent think it possible, 2.1 percent are doubtful, 4.1 percent answered that they do not know and 0.5 percent had other answers.

--On their personal ambitions, 78.4 percent said their foremost goal is to build up the nation, work for the people, work for the country's modernization or work for communism; 14.3 percent said they want to become artists, athletes, teachers, journalists, scientists, technicians, soldiers or workers; 5.7 percent said they want most to build a happy family and lead a peaceful life, or to earn more money; while 1.6 percent said they have no ambition in life or are disillusioned.

--On social questions, 56.8 percent said they are most concerned about the development of science and technology in China, increased production or improvement of living standards; 30.6 percent are concerned about how to prevent the re-emergence of careerists such as Lin Biao and the gang of four, how to maintain social order, and develop democracy and the legal system, or how to eliminate bureaucracy; while 12.6 percent are most interested in the development of culture and education.

The poll was conducted to establish more accurately the young people's ideas.

## PRESS CRITICIZES CASES OF MEDDLING IN LITERARY CREATION

OW150922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today reprints two news reports critical of authorities trying to stifle literary creation. The PEOPLE'S DAILY also carries an article, a comment and letter in its fourth installment of articles related to the discussion the paper started a month ago on the need to improve leadership in literary and art work.

The Nanjing-based XINHUA DAILY, whose reports of October 6 are reprinted, told how a county supply bureau in Jiangsu Province threatened to stop providing timber and other material to the cultural institutions because a local opera troupe had put on a one-act opera satirizing an official who abuses his power to seek privileges. The leader of the bureau insisted that the opera was a direct attack on himself and continued to create difficulties for the cultural institutions despite the effort of the county leadership to bring him to his senses.

In the other instance, the cultural center of a district of Changzhou city held an exhibition by amateur cartoonists which offended the leader of the district's housing office for the same reason. The leader of the district Communist Party Committee said that the exhibition should praise advanced people. He talked the organizers of the exhibition into taking down all the cartoons. Spare-time artistic creation has fallen off since.

Higher organizations are taking measures to rectify the situation in both cases.

The writer Shao Hua in an article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY said that leading cultural officials should not adopt the attitude of judges, with the artists to be judged. If a leader thinks a work is poor, he can write critical articles to the press and the artist should be allowed to defend himself.

In a letter to the editor, a reader from Jiangxi Province reports that the secretary of the Communist Party Committee of his prefecture spoke to a meeting of writers about local developments in the hope of providing them with ideas and inspiration. This is far better than the past practice of telling writers what to write about, the letter states.

## BEIJING WAN BAO ON DEATH OF HISTORICAL FIGURE

HK150248 Beijing WAN BAO in Chinese 27 Sep 80 p 3

["Words of a Hundred Schools" column by Zhang Nan (1728 0589): "The Death of Yang Xiu"]

[Text] Why did Cao Cao kill Yang Xiu? It is said that Cao Cao was jealous of Yang Xiu's talent. A box of shortbread was sent from the north, and on top of it Cao Cao put three characters "one box of shortbread." After Yang Xiu read it, he shared the shortbread with everybody. When Cao Cao returned, he asked Yang Xiu why he had shared the shortbread. Yang Xiu said, "Since your excellency put 'one piece of shortbread for everybody,' [the Chinese character for 'box' (he) can be broken down into 'once piece for everybody' (yi ren yi kou)], we dared not disobey your excellency's order." Although Cao Cao wore a smile, deep in his heart he was very angry. In 219 a.d. Cao Cao led his troops to attack Hanzhong, but was stubbornly resisted by the troops of Liu Bei. Cao Cao was caught in a dilemma. While Cao Cao was eating chicken, his subordinate came to ask for the password. Cao Cao said, "let's use chicken ribs." When the password was spread, Yang Xiu said, chicken ribs have no meat on them, but what a waste it is to throw it away. [paragraph continues]



At present, we cannot win the battle if we advance, but if we retreat we will be ridiculed. We are soon to withdraw. Cao Cao hated Yang Xiu for reading his mind. Therefore, he made the excuse that Yang Xiu had undermined the morale of the army and killed him. The author sighs with regret for Yang Xiu, for "his talent caused his death."

Did Cao Cao kill Yang Xiu because he was jealous of Yang Xiu's talent? Let us check from history; it is not so simple as it seems. Generally speaking, Cao Cao was not one who would be jealous of talent. There was an example to illustrate this. Chen Lin had written an official denunciation for Yuan Shao to denounce Cao Cao. Chen Lin condemned Cao Cao as an unprecedented "greedy, brutal and immoral official." He also condemned Cao Cao's grandfather as "an evildoer," and his father for "obtaining his post by bribery." When Cao Cao defeated Yuan Shao, he said to Chen Lin, "You can condemn me in your official denunciation for Yuan Shao, but why should you condemn my father and grandfather as well?" Chen Lin later made a self-criticism, Cao Cao did not bear grudges; he even put Chen in an important position.

However, why couldn't Cao Cao tolerate Yang Xiu? There must be other significant political reasons besides. The reason is that Cao Cao once wanted to make Cao Zhi his successor. Cao Zhi was later found to be violating the law, acting in a self-willed way and not behaving himself. Cao Cao then decided to make Cao Pi the crown prince. However, Yang Xiu and his uncle Yuan Shujia who were assisting Cao Zhi were senior officials of the Han Dynasty for four generations, and they had students and officials throughout the country. Cao Cao was afraid that Yang Xiu might use his talents and extensive social relations to assist Cao Zhi to seize power from Cao Pi. Therefore, he made this an excuse to kill him.

Moreover, there were some other deepgoing reasons. Cao Cao rebelled against Dong Zhuo in his early years, holding the banner of protecting the Han Dynasty. However, when he saw that there was not much hope of preserving the Han Dynasty and his power was strong enough, he aggressively built up a Cao Wei regime. Considering the situation, building a Cao Wei regime was beneficial for the unification of China at that time. But it was objected to by persons in Cao Cao's camp who had very strong traditional ideas and were faithful to the Liu court. Cao Cao could tolerate people scolding his ancestors; but to people who opposed the Cao Wei regime, he showed no mercy. Xun Yu and Cui Yan and other veteran officials were hounded to death or persecuted because they opposed Cao Cao being the duke of Wei and the emperor of Wei. The ancestors of Yang Xiu had been veteran officials for the Han Dynasty for four generations; his father Yang Biao never showed respect for Cao Cao. And Cao Zhi seemed not to favour overthrowing the Han Dynasty and establishing a new regime. After Xun Yu was hounded to death, Cao Zhi wrote articles to praise him, "as clear and pure as ice and jade." Later, Cao Pi seized power from Emperor Xian of Han. When Cao Zhi learnt about the death of Emperor Xian of Han, he cried sadly. The fact that Cao Cao decided not to make Cao Zhi his successor might have something to do with Cao Zhi's political stand. And killing Yang Xiu meant removing a hidden peril on the way to establishing a Cao Wei regime.

The killing of Yang Xiu by Cao Cao showed the cruelty of landlords seizing power for themselves, however, it was not a sensible action. But if we treat it as the consequence of the Cao Cao's jealousy of talent, then we are simplifying a complicated history.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TOWN PLANNERS ENDS

OW150928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--A national conference of town planners which closed here today called for more small towns to be built throughout China and strict control on the growth of population in big cities. The conference, called by the State Capital Construction Commission, was attended by officials in charge of city planning from all over China.

Delegates agreed that three categories of small towns should be developed but limited to 200,000 people, with a balance of men and women and a mixed industrial base. The three categories are:

--Existing towns already with some industries, which are to be developed into local economic, political and cultural centers (there are more than 3,200 of these throughout China, about half of them with populations of more than 10,000);

--Towns to be built in new industrial and construction areas like mines, power stations, resource projects, railways, harbors and tourism; and

--Satellite towns which will accommodate factories to be moved out of nearby cities. A number of satellites have already been built around Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan and Shenyang.

The conference called for the development of other small towns into regional political, economic and cultural centers. These are the central towns in China's 53,000 people's communes, many of which have a flourishing industrial and commercial life. These towns should be encouraged because they provide jobs for surplus rural labor, the conference said. Small towns, the delegates noted, can ease the overconcentration of population and industries in the big towns and gradually narrow the difference in living standards between the urban and rural dwellers.

Today, China has 43 cities with a population of more than half a million. Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou and 11 other cities each have more than one million inhabitants. Concentrated in these cities are 42 percent of China's urban population and they produce 65 percent of the country's total industrial output value.

The conference also noted that a number of medium-sized cities have fairly strong technical forces, communications and public services. These towns could be expanded within limits, the delegates said, but they must be allowed to develop into big cities.

#### NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE CLOSURES IN NANJING

OW150918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Nanjing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Christian Council of China was officially established and the constitution of the council endorsed at the eight-day Third National Christian Conference which closed in Nanjing this week. Bishop Ding Guanxun was elected president of the council.

The constitution describes the tasks of the council as the supervision of the work of churches and priests, training of candidates for Christian ministry, publishing the bible and other devotional materials, and strengthening contacts among all churches and believers in China.

The conference noted that the patriotic consciousness and the sense of national dignity of Chinese Christians had been greatly raised in the past 30 years. The Christian churches of China had become independent indigenous churches, self-administering, self-supporting and self-propagating, the conference concluded.

In a resolution, the conference agreed that Chinese churches should continue to hold to these principles and to work for the country's stability and unity.

The conference declared itself in support of China's modernization program and the efforts to reunify the motherland including Taiwan. The delegates confirmed their support of the cause of world peace and their opposition to hegemonism and aggression and to any foreign interference or control of Chinese churches.

Zhang Ziyi, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Xiao Xianfa, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, spoke at the conference.

The conference elected the Third Committee of the Three-self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches of China with Wu Yifang, a noted Christian and educator as honorary chairman and Ding Guangxun, as chairman. The conference received congratulatory telegrams from overseas Christian groups and Christians as well as from Chinese churches and Christians.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION HELD

OW121112 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO NONGLIN BAO [CHINA'S AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY], the State Capital Construction Commission recently held a national report conference in Jilin Municipality on the work of housing construction in the countryside.

Li Jingzhao, vice minister in charge of the commission, said that the current demand for rural housing construction is pressing and that all localities must pay close attention to it. The work of rural housing construction has entered a new stage of development, which is well organized and planned and under correct leadership. He pointed out: In rural housing construction, it is essential to follow the principle of having all-round planning and correct leadership, relying on the masses and on our own efforts, adapting to local conditions and developing step by step. It is essential to proceed from reality and act in accordance with one's ability. The housing construction work in rural areas is a significant task for the masses and must be well organized and under correct leadership. The central authorities pay close attention to the work and have asked the governments at all levels to grasp it well. The construction design units should design houses preferred by the peasants.

ZHONGGUO NONGLIN BAO also carries a short commentary pointing out that help to commune members in housing construction is a matter concerning housing stability and production contentment for the hundreds of millions of peasants, and it must be well handled and grasped. At present, the central authorities have established the national general office for rural housing construction. All provinces, municipalities and counties, particularly the communes and production brigades, should also assign personnel to be in charge of the work.

#### ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS TO ULANHU CHAIRS 1911 COMMITTEE

The following additions and corrections to the item entitled "Ulanhu Chairs CPPCC Committee on Marking 1911 Revolution" and the attached item subtitled "Namelist of Committee" are supplied by RENMIN RIBAO of 8 October:

Page L 1, first item, first paragraph, penultimate line, add the following: ...the 1911 revolution.

The text of the decision says: "10 October 1981 is the commemoration day of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution. The 1911 Revolution...

Third paragraph, last line, add closing quotations marks after "circles."

Last paragraph, penultimate line, add the following: ...at the meeting. He explained the historical significance of the 1911 Revolution and praised Dr Sun Yat-sen's great achievements. The meeting also...

Item subtitled "Namelist of Committee," page L 2, line eight, should read: ...Wu, Kui Bi, Zhao Puchu, Zhao Zhongyao,...

Line ten should read: ...Yan, Gu Xiegang, Ai-xin-jue-luo Pu-jie, Qian Sanqiang,...

Same paragraph, third line from bottom should read: ...Qiwu, Han Ying, Qin Yizhi, Cheng Zihua,...



## TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON PLA COMBATING FLOOD

OW111926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 80 p 1

["Text" of 11 October front-page RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "On Unity Between the Army and the People in Light of the Fight Against Flooding of the Changjiang River"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct--Between summer and autumn this year, the Changjiang River witnessed its biggest flood in 25 years. The flood was overcome in the end by the millions of army-men and people along the river who waged a strenuous struggle against it for more than 2 months.

The people have stood the test of the flood and overcome it. This shows that man will triumph over nature.

Since last summer heavy rains along the Changjiang River resulted in the early arrival of the flood season. The water rose to a high level for a sustained period. For more than a month the main channels of the Changjiang River were above the warning water level. Six high flood peaks were registered in Hankou. The water level rose as high as 27.76 meters when the flood peak reached there. This was the third highest recorded water level in 115 years, second only to the super flood of 1954 and the flood of 1931, which broke the dikes and caused serious disasters. However, under the calm command of the leading organs of the party, government and army at various levels, the vast numbers of army-men and people waged a coordinated struggle and prevented the collapse of the dikes. There has not been a single breach of the dikes along the long river, not even in the large, protective lake embankments. The towns along the river are safe, production goes on as usual and railway transportation is going smoothly. This is a great victory in the history of the Chinese people's struggle against floods.

Many anecdotes of army-people unity have been recorded in this fight against the flood, once again demonstrating the great power of the army and people fighting together. In this great struggle with nature, the PLA commanders and fighters have proved themselves a long-tested, brave and skillful shock brigade cultivated by the CCP. They will go wherever they are needed. Their heroic and vigorous bearing and conduct can always be found in places of difficulty and danger. They have resolutely pressed forward with indomitable spirit in order to ensure the safety of the people's and state properties and to win the victory in the struggle against flood and for relief. They displayed a revolutionary heroism of fearing no sacrifice and difficult and a noble quality of loyalty to the people's interest. They are truly worthy of being commended and praised by the party, the people's government and the broad masses for their contributions and work style.

The relations between our army and government and between our army and people have always been one of unity and are as close as that between fish and water. The army cherishes the people, and the people support the army--this is a glorious tradition formed by our party, and army and people in the long revolutionary struggle. The unity between the army and the people was our magic weapon in defeating the enemy and winning the victory in the bloody battle for the country. History has shown that without the longstanding, strong unity between the army and the people, there would have been no victory for the Chinese revolution and there would have been no people's republic.

Today we are undertaking the great cause of socialist modernization. Externally, we hope to have a long period of peace. Internally, we need to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity for a sustained period. The creation of such a condition favorable to the four modernizations requires a powerful people's army, a strong national defense and the mutual support and common efforts of the army, government and people, who will unite closely. Without them, national stability and unity will have no safeguard, and realizing and defending the four modernizations will become empty words.

Developing the fine tradition of and strengthening the army-men-government-civilian unity is an important guarantee for the accomplishment of the four modernizations. Comrades of the army and local authorities have believed this deeply since they experienced the disastrous "Great Cultural Revolution." They are now working hard to restore and advance the fine tradition of supporting the army and cherishing the people. Army-men-government-civilian relations have improved and progressed in the past few years. Made up of the sons of the people, our army upholds the goal of wholeheartedly serving the people. It has the masses' support and enjoys high prestige because it comes from the people, serves the people, fights for them and closely relates to them. However, history has gone through a tortuous path. Under the complicated circumstances when the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques hoisted the banner of "proletarian headquarters" to usurp party and state power, when serious deviations and mistakes appeared in the party's line and when we were engaged in an unprecedented, disastrous campaign thought to be a great revolution, many army units could not avoid mistakes when they participated in the "two support's and three military's" task in the localities. We should approach these historical issues by taking the historical context and overall situation into account. This is a key to improving relations and strengthening unity among the army-men, government and civilians. It is necessary to seek a satisfactory solution to this lingering problem in keeping with the party Central Committee's spirit of unity and looking ahead and with the provisions in related documents.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," a drop in the party's prestige worried comrades inside and outside the party. The prestige of the military was affected and that worried comrades inside and outside the army. Now it is clear to us that after the smashing of the "gang of four," having brought order out of chaos, our party has relied on itself to correct the mistakes, correct the line and regain the people's trust, support and love. Our army has restored its authority and regained its reputation before the people by following a correct ideological and political line and by engaging in practical activities such as implementing the party's and the government's policies and decrees in an exemplary way and actively safeguarding, participating in and supporting socialist modernization. The self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border was an outstanding example. The current antiflood struggle along the Changjiang River is another.

In order to strengthen army-men-government-civilian unity, the army should earnestly do well the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and the local authorities should earnestly do well the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to their families. Our army depends on the masses for existence and growth. Local party and government leading organs at all levels and the mass organizations are obliged to provide necessary support for the army in all aspects. They should foster the idea of taking care of, showing concern for and helping the army; establish a firm concept of bringing the army-men and civilians together to jointly care for the national defense and protect the four modernizations; and earnestly emulate the PLA's revolutionary spirit and noble qualities. While implementing the system of tying responsibility to output, rural communes and brigades should make reasonable arrangements for dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled revolutionary soldiers and other recipients of preferential treatment as regards their productive labor and livelihood. They should act according to the regulations and give preferential treatment as well as regular allowances in fixed quantities and solve the actual difficulties of dependents of servicemen on active duty. At the same time, they should also take care of the work and livelihood of army-men who have been transferred to civilian work and those who have been demobilized so as to contribute their share to building a powerful army.

In the current antiflood struggle along the Changjiang River, the army-men-civilian unity has stood the test and brought about success. By constantly strengthening the army-men-government-civilian unity, we will be able to remain invincible in the struggle to accomplish and safeguard the four modernizations, in all difficulties and before any kind of enemies.

GUANGDONG: XI ZHONGXUN URGES MORE ATTENTION TO YOUTH

OWL20215 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to a ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO report, the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting to discuss the education of young people. At the meeting, Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, emphatically pointed out: The education of young people is very important and should merit the attention of the whole party. We should not begrudge money spent on building facilities for youth activities. Our province is now in a difficult financial situation. However, while we should economize on expenditures in other areas, we should spend more money on young people.

After the discussion, the provincial party committee decided to allocate 700,000 yuan from the province's reserve funds for building youth activity centers. The provincial party committee called on party committees, governments and departments at various levels to support the building of youth activity centers with manpower and financial and material resources. At the same time, those youth activity centers that have been occupied and used by other units must be returned. If some of them cannot be returned, funds must be allocated for building new youth activity centers.

In order to solve the problem of activity centers for young people, the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee issued the following five-point decision:

1. To allocate 500,000 yuan as a special fund for the maintenance of youth activity centers and the purchase of equipment for these centers.
2. All district and neighborhood organizations must not occupy or use youth activity centers and neighborhood cultural activity centers. The occupied centers must be vacated within a definite time.
3. All government and other organizations in the municipality that have ballfields should allow organized young people to use these fields without charge as long as recreational and sports activities by workers and staff members of those organizations are not affected.
4. The Guangzhou Municipal Youth Palace should be adequately expanded and the construction of a youth activity center donated by the Japanese city of Fukuoka should be expedited.
5. Organized young people with letters of introduction from their units should be admitted into parks free of charge to participate in activities.

Youth palaces of culture are being built in 9 of the 12 municipalities and counties in Foshan Prefecture. According to incomplete statistics, the prefecture, municipalities, counties and townships have allocated a total of 1.37 million yuan to build approximately 16,300 square meters of indoor floorspace for these palaces.

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK150227 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The provincial antiflood, drought and typhoon command issued a circular to all localities on 11 October demanding that they promptly do well in fighting and preventing drought and ensure a bumper harvest of late rice. The circular pointed out: Since autumn, the drought in our province has become more serious.



In particular, the mainland areas are very dry, there is no rainfall and the evaporation rate is high. There are already 6 million mu of late rice affected. At present, the water storage of the province's reservoirs is only 54 percent of normal, less than at the same time last year. Zhaoqing Prefecture, which has the least water storage, is only 40 percent of normal. According to the weather forecast, there will be no significant rainfall in the near future. The drought may grow more serious. At present, it is the heading and blooming period of late rice, which urgently needs water for filling. In order to fight drought and win a bumper harvest, all localities should strengthen leadership over fighting drought. In accordance with the existing problems, we must launch and organize the masses to conduct measures in line with the local situation and do well in fighting and preventing drought.

1. Strengthen control over the use of water in irrigation works and grasp water storage in reservoir projects. We must not only ensure water for fighting drought in cultivating the late rice, but also reserve water for winter cultivation and next spring. We must persist in using running water before stagnant water and using river and stream water and recycled water before reservoir water. We must establish and perfect the management teams and system over projects, channel systems and sluice systems which are not being tended.

2. In agricultural water conservancy capital construction in autumn and winter, we must launch the masses to do well in channel clearing, repairing and antiseepage work. We use every way to eliminate seepage and channel leaks and improve techniques in the use of channel water. At the same time, we must grasp the repair of channel systems in the fields and the maintenance and improvement of channel installations so as to change the situation of irrigating too fast or too slow.

3. Irrigation projects which are also responsible for power generation must persist in carrying out the principle that water is more important for irrigation than for generation in order to prevent irrigation water from drying up due to the generation of electricity.

4. Try every means to find more water resources. We must use every way to channel water to reservoirs where conditions allow in order to increase the water storage of reservoirs, and devote major energies to opening more wells and digging more ditches to make the best use of underground water. We must promote primary irrigation, sprinkler irrigation and mechanical and electrical irrigation; strive for expanding sources and reducing consumption; and ensure water for irrigation.

5. Take advantage of favorable weather conditions to carry out artificial rainmaking.

6. Organize all departments concerned to support antidrought work and strive for a bumper harvest. In particular, we must take care of fuel and electricity supplies in the drought-fighting areas.

#### GUANGDONG ROAD CONSTRUCTION CHIEF SUSPENDED

HK140211 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Report: "Qiu Jinli Delays the Shekou Special Highway Project"]

[Text] XINHUA Guangzhou, 4 Oct--Qiu Jinli [6726 6855 4409] head of the Guangdong Provincial Communications Department highway construction branch, intentionally delayed the special highway project for the Shekou industrial zone of Shenzhen Municipality. This has had a very bad effect at home and abroad. Recently, the Guangdong Provincial Communications Department decided to suspend Qiu Jinli.

The Shekou industrial zone is close to Hong Kong. The construction of the special highway is directly related to the construction of the zone, since many vehicles travel there every day and many foreign businessmen come and go. The special highway is urgently needed.

In June 1979, the Shekou industrial zone signed a contract with Guangdong Provincial Communications Department highway construction branch, and the latter became responsible for constructing the 7.6-kilometer special highway in the zone. It was stipulated to be completed by the end of March 1980. After the project began at the end of July 1979, it basically progressed on schedule. However, up to July 1980, upon the instructions of Qiu Jinli, the remaining 250 meters of road surface had not been completed. This was for the purpose of exerting pressure on the command of the Zhekou industrial zone. He wanted money, and attempted to continue importing tax-free equipment and parts. Qiu Jinli disregarded the general situation and the state's losses and used all sorts of excuses to delay the project's completion. This seriously violated law and discipline. The Guangdong Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and the Communications Department assigned a work team to look into the matter and the provincial communications department decided to suspend Qiu Jinli.

#### GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DISCUSSES AUTONOMY PROBLEMS

HK130652 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The fifth meeting of the Fifth Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Nanning from 7 to 10 October. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the second meeting of the NPC Nationalities Commission, studied the promotion of nationality legislative work in the region, listened to and discussed a report by Comrade (Huang Jia), chairman of the regional Planning Committee, on reforming the industrial system in the region and on production safety, and discussed and approved appointments and dismissals. The meeting was attended by 51 members of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Chairman Huang Rong conveyed the spirit of the second meeting of the NPC Nationalities Commission. Vice Chairman Liang Huaxin delivered an explanation on nationality legislative work in the region and on establishing a nationalities committee of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

While discussing nationality legislative work in the region, the participants recalled the situation in the past 20 and more years since the establishment of the autonomous region and the eight autonomous counties. They held: As a result of implementing the party's policy on equality and unity of nationalities and the autonomy of nationality areas, we have exercised the right of minority nationalities to be masters in their own house to varying degrees. This has played a positive role in promoting revolution, production and construction in the nationality areas. However, at the end of the 1950's, due to the influence of the leftist trends, we erroneously criticized demands for the implementation of the autonomy policy for nationality areas and exercising the right of autonomy as so-called "local nationalism." We also criticized the so-called "theory of conditions," "theory of the exceptional case" and "theory of backwardness" of the minority nationality areas. As a result, the activism of the minority-nationality cadres and masses was dealt hard blows. The contents of the "Draft Regulations on Autonomy in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" adopted by the first session of the first regional People's Congress in 1958 were not sufficiently complete under the historical conditions of that time, nor were they put into effect well. In particular, during the 10-year catastrophe of the Great Cultural Revolution, the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing deliberately trampled on the party's policy on autonomy for nationality areas, described the nationality issue as an "issue of class struggle" and slandered the establishment of the autonomous region as the "artificial creation of splits." There was, of course, no mention whatsoever of nationality legislative work.

The committee members held: The most fundamental thing in instituting the autonomy of nationality areas is to have full autonomy rights; and the right of autonomy must first be expressed in insuring that the cadres of the autonomy organs are themselves of minority nationality. However, this has not yet been accomplished very well.

The committee members expressed strong views on the lack of economic autonomy rights. They cited numerous evidence to show that the autonomous counties do not possess any economic autonomy rights. The life of some minority nationality masses is still rather poor. Due to the fact that the county's autonomy rights have not been put on a sound basis, leadership over production in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County cannot be carried out in the light of local conditions and large tracts of forest have been indiscriminately cut down, seriously damaging the forest resources of this minority nationality area. Although minority nationality areas have developed some industrial and mining enterprises, the local masses have not benefitted much from them because they have no autonomy rights over the exploitation and management of resources.

The committee members also put forward many views on developing nationality culture and education. They held that as they lack autonomy in these fields, the minority nationalities have not been able to achieve cultural emancipation.

The committee members unanimously held: To strengthen nationality legislative work is urgently necessary, and has been for a long time, in order to ensure that the minority nationalities in Guangxi can enjoy genuine equality and autonomy rights. Through legislation, we should ensure that the minority nationalities' political right to be masters in their own house, economic autonomy rights, and right to develop nationality education and culture are guaranteed by law. Therefore, the meeting adopted two resolutions: 1) To establish the Nationality Committee of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee to function as a permanent organ under the leadership of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee responsible for nationality legislation and for supervising the implementation of laws on nationality questions; 2) to establish a group for revising the autonomous region's regulations on autonomy; under the leadership of regional People's Congress Standing Committee, this should immediately start work to revise the draft regulations on autonomy in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and help the autonomous counties to formulate autonomy regulations. It should also gradually formulate a number of individual laws on nationality matters.

#### HAINAN GUN THEFTS INTENDED FOR 'FACTIONAL FIGHTING'

HK101236 Hainan RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by Xing Baohuan (6717 0202 3562): "Hainan Intermediate People's Court Publicly Tries Criminals Who Stole and Sold State-Owned Guns"]

[Text] The intermediate people's court of the Hainan Administrative District recently conducted an open trial of three criminals who stole and sold guns owned by the state. Chief offender Tan Taiguo was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment with his political rights deprived for 3 years. Accomplice Li Youjia was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment with his political rights deprived for 2 years. Chen Yanghong was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for the sale of the stolen guns.

Defendant Tan Taiguo was formerly a police guard of the Dan County branch of the Chinese People's Bank. (A police guard is charged with the safekeeping of police guard guns.) In May last year, when Tan escorted the bank's money to the Sandu commune, he plotted with Li Youjia to steal and sell the guns. Li arranged for Chen Yanghong to see Tan Taiguo and inspect the guns at the bank. When everything was arranged, Tan Taiguo stole one "3-8-type" rifle, one "7-9-type" rifle and one Mauser gun and 40 rounds of ammunition from the bank. Under the cover of darkness, Chen Yanghong and Chen so-and-so took them away in a walking tractor. These were sold to the No 3 production teams of the Sandu brigade of the Sandu commune to be used for factional fighting. A total of 2,000 yuan was obtained for them. Tan Taiguo got 1,800 yuan and Li Youjia and Chen Yanghong each received 100 yuan.



In mid-July, Tan and Li met at Nadai town and made secret plans. Tan again stole from the bank, taking two "50-type" submachine guns and one "3-8-type" rifle. Li arranged with Chen so-and-so to sell them to the Xincun production team of the Jiuzhou brigade of the Sandu commune for factional fighting purposes. These brought 2,500 yuan in total. Tan got 2,200 yuan while Li received 180 yuan and Chen so-and-so 120 yuan.

The criminal activities of Tan Taiguo and the others were first reported by the masses and action was taken by the Dan County Public Security bureau. Proceedings against them were instituted by the Hainan branch of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate. The case was tried by the intermediate people's court of Hainan District. It was held that as a police guard of a state bank, Tan Taiguo, who took advantage of his position to twice steal state-owned guns and sell them, pocketing a total of 4,000 yuan, was guilty of taking public property and jeopardizing public security. The means he used were despicable and the case was of a serious nature. Defendant Li Youjia, who acted in collusion with Tan Daiguo and plotted the theft and sale of the guns with him, was a chief conspirator. This constituted the crime of stealing and selling guns. Defendant Chen Yanghong, who participated in the activities of stealing and selling guns, was found guilty. In accordance with Articles No 112 and 52 of the "Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China," the court passed specified prison sentences on Tan Taiguo, Li Youjia and Chen Yanghong.

#### CHANGSHA MUNICIPALITY HOLDS SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

HK090543 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Changsha Municipality held its sixth party congress from 17 to 23 September. In accordance with the line, principles and policies stipulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the plans of the provincial CCP Committee, the congress decided on the targets for endeavor in the current stage in light of the actual situation in the municipality and proposed the main tasks and basic measures to be carried out in the next few years for accomplishing these targets. The congress called on the party organizations at all levels and the party members in the municipality to lead the people to work in concert to speed up the pace of the four modernizations and strive to build Changsha into a civilized, clean and attractive modern socialist city with a relatively high level of industrial modernization; developed science, education and culture; political stability; a prosperous economy; and convenience in daily life. Changsha County and the city outskirts should be built into a new socialist rural area with advanced agricultural technical equipment, the comprehensive undertaking of agriculture, industry and commerce, and the all-around development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries.

The congress elected the Sixth Changsha Municipal CCP Committee and the delegates to attend the provincial party representative meeting. The 31 members and 4 alternate members of the committee include 5 graduates of universities and colleges. The average age of the members is 49.1.

The Sixth Changsha Municipal CCP Committee held its first plenary session on 24 September. The session adopted a decision on improving leadership style. It also elected the Standing Committee, secretary and deputy secretaries of the committee. Comrade Shi Xinshan was appointed secretary and Comrades (Li Zhaomin), (Zhang Guiming), (Wang Hejian), (Gao Xuehua) and (Lu Haifan) were appointed deputy secretaries.

## BEIJING VOTER LISTS POSTED FOR DISTRICT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OWL41256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Voters lists have been posted on street walls and in factories, schools and government buildings in the Xuanwu District, southwest Beijing, in readiness for the election of 315 deputies to the district People's Congress. The voting, in 105 wards, will take place on November 5. When all the city's districts have voted, probably by next spring, the district congresses will elect deputies to the municipal People's Congress.

Altogether, 348,000 people in Xuanwu District have been issued with voting cards, except for 25 criminals and some 400 mental patients and seriously retarded persons. Among the first-time voters are a number of ex-landlords and many young people who reached voting age within the last ten years.

Huang Xiufeng, of the Xuanwu District voting office, said today: "Voting procedures, as laid out in the new election and organization laws, have been explained at some 3,000 meetings which were attended by 98 percent of the electorate."

"The nomination of candidates has started. Anyone who is nominated by one voter and seconded by three others can run for office." He expected thousands of candidates to offer themselves for election but this would be reduced by run-off elections so that the final number would not exceed twice the number of places on the district People's Congress.

Some candidates already nominated have begun their election campaigns. Chen Jingming, 54, an engineer in Beijing Telecommunications Bureau, got full backing from his colleagues and he and his helpers have distributed handbills to voters in his ward. The bills cite his technical contributions in the context of China's current modernization drive.

Other Beijing districts are now registering voters. The eastern city district and Huairou County, in the northeast suburbs, held their elections at the end of last year. The eastern city election was the first in the capital in 13 years. Of the 348 deputies elected by simple majority, 130 were non-Communist Party members.

## BRIEFS

**TIANJIN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS**--Tianjin issued provisions on retail and service business management on 14 October calling on commercial and service units to raise the quality of products and service. The provisions stressed that all products must meet required standards and by no means should people arbitrarily or covertly increase the prices of commodities. The provisions stipulated that it is necessary to pay attention to the sanitation of food items; stale foodstuffs will not be permitted on the market. Units engaging in the retail and service business must practice award and punishment systems. Commercial or service units that observe the regulations on management and are highly praised by the people will be awarded, as will outstanding commercial administrative department units. Units which disregard the price policy and have poor service will be forced to suspend production. Units which greatly infringe on the interests of the masses will be fined by the industrial and commercial administrative department, and those in charge of such enterprises will have their wages confiscated. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Oct 80 SK]

## QINGHAI: THIRD SESSION OF FOURTH CPPCC COMMITTEE OPENS

SK091149 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened this morning at the auditorium of the Xining guest house. The session was presided over by Fang Xin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Chairman Zha-xi-wang-xu of the provincial CPPCC Committee delivered an opening address amidst warm applause. He said: [begin recording] This session is held immediately after two important sessions--the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and the Third Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. Holding this session successfully is of great significance for inspiring the people of various nationalities and patriotic personages of various circles to enthusiastically carry out the four modernizations and promote our province's economy.

Committee members and comrades, our tasks are glorious yet arduous and our (?future) is full of promises. Let us rally closely around the CCP Central Committee and, under the leadership of [words indistinct], unite as one, exert great efforts and continue to make contributions to the four modernizations in our province and the socialist modernization of the motherland. I wish this session success. [applause] [end recording]

The session approved the agenda and the schedule of the Third Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee and a namelist of the motions examination committee.

Liao Aiting, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a report relaying the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. Guo Tingfan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee. His report comprised the following six main parts: how the provincial CPPCC Committee resumed the fine tradition of democratic consultations, participated in the political life of the state, ascertained the situation at grassroots units, assisted some government departments in implementing the party's policies, improved its work and organized its members and personages of all quarters in Xining to study political theories and the current situation.

Guo Tingfan said: Carrying out democratic consultations concerning the major issues of the state is an important activity of the CPPCC. It is also a fine tradition of our party and state. In the new historical period, it is even more necessary for us to carry out democratic consultations in line with the actual situation. We should pool the wisdom and experiences of the personages of various circles, encourage forces from all quarters and exert concerted efforts to promote the four modernizations.

He continued: In our practical work, we should respect customs, habits and religions of the people of various nationalities in our province, pay attention to the distinguishing features of their economic structure, give play to the power of regional national autonomy and promote the education, science and technology of national minorities. In the meantime, we should exert great efforts to help the party and the government eliminate the influence of the remnant poison of bureaucracy and feudalism and improve their work style so that the enthusiasm of government personnel and of the people of various nationalities can be boosted and the superiority of the socialist system can be developed.

Guo Tingfan said: In carrying out the socialist four modernizations, we need more and more specialized personnel. Among our committee members are revolutionaries of the older generation, scientists, educators, technical experts and artists. The task of top priority is to urge our old comrades and experts to pass on their experiences and special skills, train qualified people, select those competent to contribute their talents and help the party and government to make proper arrangements for the qualified. Only in this way can people fully develop their talents and can we make the best use of them.



Comrade Zhang Guosheng attended the session. He congratulated its opening and delivered an important speech on the economic construction of our province.

Also attending and seated on the rostrum were Zhang Baian, Ma Letian, Su Yaoliang, Zhou Long, Zhou Chongde, Sang-re-jia-cuo, Sun Zengrong and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Members present at today's session totaled 188.

**QINGHAI: RADIO REPORTS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION**

**Preparatory Meeting**

SK120058 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to our sources, a preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress was held on the afternoon of 9 October. The meeting was presided over by Liu Chengyun. A 58-member Presidium was elected and Liu Chengyun was elected secretary general of the Presidium. The meeting approved the following agenda for the session: 1) A report by Ji Chunguang, head of the Qinghai provincial delegation to the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, on relaying the session's spirit. 2) A government work report by Zhang Guosheng, governor of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government, work report to be approved at the session. 3) A report by (Wang Jingxin), director of the provincial Planning Commission, on the 1980 and 1981 provincial national economy plans. A report by (Liu Shulin), director of the provincial Finance Department, on the 1979 final provincial accounts, the 1980 provincial draft budget and the 1981 provincial budgetary estimate. All reports will be approved at the session. 4) A Standing Committee work report by Liu Chengyun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress. 5) A work report by (Zheng Dongliang), vice president of the provincial higher people's court, and a procuratory work report by (Yang Jeuyu), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. These work reports will be approved at the session. 6) The election of chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. 7) Others.

The meeting also approved the member namelist of the session's motions examination committee and appointed Liang Changhan chairman of the committee. It also announced the leader and deputy leader namelist submitted for approval by various delegations throughout the province.

That afternoon, the newly elected Presidium of the third People's Congress session held its first meeting. Members approved the work report of the credentials committee. The meeting also appointed Wu Shengrong, Ji Chunguang, Liu Chengyun, Liang Changhan, Xia-rong-ga-bu, Guan-bao-jia, Cai Fenglan (F), Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending and Zheng Wenqing as permanent chairmen of the Presidium. The meeting also approved the session's agenda and the namelist of presiding chairmen for group discussion. The meeting also appointed (Li Guixian), (Zhang Qing), (Wang Duo), (Liu Jieliang) and (Zhang Shangkun) as deputy secretaries general of the third People's Congress session. The first Presidium meeting was presided over by Ji Chunguang.

On the morning of 9 October, the credentials committee of the third People's Congress session held a meeting at which members worked out a report on examining the qualifications of by-election deputies and personal changes involving deputies.

The report states: During the period between the second and third sessions, 25 deputies left Qinghai due to transfers, retirements and educational pursuits outside the province. Five deputies died. Another was deprived of his credentials by his own unit. The newly elected deputies number 12, who have demonstrated their qualifications through examination. At present, the deputies at the fifth provincial People's Congress number 684.

## Opening of Session

SK110652 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress opened this morning in the auditorium of the provincial people's government. Upon entering the assembly hall of the congress session, one was particularly impressed by the plainly yet solemnly decorated auditorium. On the curtain on the rostrum hung the PRC national emblem flanked by 10 red flags.

The congress session was presided over by Wu Shengrong, presiding chairman of the session. Comrade Wu Shengrong delivered the opening speech. He said: Deputies, comrades: Under the guidance of the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress opens at this important juncture when various nationalities in our province are earnestly exerting efforts to implement the eight-character policy on readjusting the national economy and accelerating construction in the province. This session will have a great influence on the undertakings of the province's four modernizations.

Comrade Wu Shengrong elaborated on the achievements of the various units since the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. He said: One of the important tasks of this session is to earnestly study the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and the report delivered by Chairman Hua Guofeng at the session, as well as the various important documents adopted at the session.

Comrade Ji Chunguang relayed the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC. Altogether, 555 deputies attended the session. Also attending as presiding chairmen were Liu Chengyun, Liang Changhan, Guan Bao-jia, Cai Fenglan, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending and Zheng Wenqing. All the committee members currently participating in the provincial CPPCC Committee session attended the session as observers.

Beginning today, deputies to the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress will devote a day and a half to group discussion. They will discuss and study the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and will focus their discussion and study on Comrade Hua Guofeng's speech at the Third NPC Session. Members attending the Third Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee will also hold group discussions on the spirit of the Third NPC Session.

## Governor's Work Report

SK140735 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress held a plenary session this morning to hear provincial Governor Zhang Guosheng's report on government work. Zhang Guosheng said in his report: The Third Session of the Fifth NPC made decisions on many important state issues. We wholeheartedly support these decisions and are determined to implement them in our practical work in the future.

Zhang Guosheng outlined our province's achievements in politics, the economy, science, culture and education gained in the past year or so. He said: Thanks to increased investments in agricultural and animal husbandry production, the readjustments of their inner structure and the system of responsibility, we have been able to develop agriculture and animal husbandry more comprehensively. The total output of grain and oil-bearing seeds this year is estimated to be higher than in 1979. The number of animals throughout the province will also be greater than last year. In the industrial field, we have readjusted the proportion between heavy and light industry and closed down, suspended, incorporated or changed the production of some enterprises which suffered great losses or whose products found no market.

We have also strengthened enterprise management and worked hard to increase production and economize on consumption, make inventories of warehouses and halt deficits and increase profits. As a result, industrial production has been invigorated.

In capital construction, transportation, post and telecommunications, finance and commerce, we have improved our project quality and transport capacity and have better enlivened the markets. Through consolidation, we have put our scientific, cultural and educational undertakings on the right track. We have scored new achievements in science and technology, improved our education quality, developed culture more vigorously and improved or developed our medical and public health work and sports activities.

Zhang Guosheng stated that four tasks should be carried out successfully: 1) Continue implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the standard of the national economy and accelerate the economic construction of our province; 2) vigorously develop science and education and make great efforts to train qualified personnel; 3) conduct reeducation on the nationalities policy more successfully and realistically strengthen nationalities work; and 4) correct people's thinking, consolidate organizations, improve work style and build leading bodies which suit our needs in achieving the four modernizations.

Zhang Guosheng stressed: To accelerate our province's economic construction, we must emancipate our minds, relax policy restrictions and highly develop agriculture and animal husbandry. Concerning industrial production, we should develop the light and textile industries with animal byproducts as raw materials because we are in an advantageous position by having such resources. Meanwhile, we should improve our transportation and communications and increase returns on investments in capital construction.

Zhang Guosheng continued: As a multinationality area, our province cannot do its work by ignoring this reality and characteristic. Only when we achieve unity among the cadres and masses of various nationalities can we expedite the economy of minority areas and improve standards in the material and cultural life of the people of various nationalities.

In the last part of his report, Zhang Guosheng concluded: We should improve and build our leading bodies successfully to meet the needs of the four modernizations. In judging whether an area, a department or a cadre is good or not, the major criteria are work and achievements contributing to the four modernizations. We should gradually make our leading bodies younger, better educated and more professionally skilled. Those who still cling to the reactionary stand of Lin Biao and the gang of four and those whose political character is very bad must never be put in leading bodies. At the same time, we should improve our work style, strictly abide by discipline, overcome bureaucracy and strengthen judicial work so as to guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Today's session was presided over by Ji Chunguang, executive chairman of the session. Other executive chairmen of the session are Cai Fonglan, (Ma Shiji), (Ma Yougong), (Cai-ya-guan-zhi) and (Wei Jide).

All members of the Third Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of the various departments of the provincial People's Government and responsible comrades of the standing committees of some autonomous prefectural and county people's congresses attended today's session as nonvoting delegates.



## Statements on Nationality Affairs

SK140801 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 MGT 13 Oct 80

[Text] In his government work report at the Third Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress, Zhang Guosheng, governor of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government, pointed out: Qinghai is a multinational province. To do a good job in conducting nationality affairs is of vital importance to national unification and provincial stability and unity; as well as to the great cause of the four modernizations. The 30 years of practice have proven that Qinghai Province has never been divorced from the basic multinational reality in conducting every task and has never neglected the characteristics of minority areas.

Governor Zhang Guosheng stated: to exercise autonomy in minority areas is our party's basic policy on nationalities affairs. The provincial-level organs should constantly grasp the actual situation in autonomous prefectures and counties well; make efforts to devise relevant principles, tasks and policies in line with the natural conditions of various places, minority characteristics, economic structures and with the political awareness and living conditions of various nationalities; and enact collective guidance. All resolutions and measures should be fully accepted and supported by the various autonomous localities. Otherwise, they should be revised and enacted when necessary. All stipulations, tasks and measures assigned to autonomous areas by the provincial-level departments should be drawn up by fully taking minority and local characteristics into consideration and by vigorously seeking conformity with the actual situation. In the economic aspects, such as in agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry, industrial sideline production, finance and trade and transportation fronts, various localities may enforce a particular policy on nationalities affairs in conformity with the actual situation in a specific area and nationality and in line with the party's line, principle and policy.

## Statements on Training Minorities

SK140741 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] According to our sources, provincial Governor Zhang Guosheng dwelt on training and using minority cadres in his government work report. He said: Following the transmission of the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee's instructions of Xizang's work and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, the course that nationalities work should follow has become clearer, the people of various nationalities are happier, cadres' enthusiasm has become more vigorous and our work in various fields has improved. However, there are a few comrades who have not comprehensively and penetratingly understood the guidelines of the documents of the central authorities. Therefore, their minds are changing. This is not necessary.

All cadres, be they of Han or of minority nationality, should understand that the development of an autonomous area is impossible without the hard work of the cadres and masses of the specific local nationality. However, development is also difficult without the vigorous support of the cadres and masses of Han nationality. Only with the unity of the cadres and masses of various nationalities can the power of regional autonomy of minority nationalities be exercised to the fullest and most extensively, can the economy of minority areas be accelerated and the standards of the material and cultural life of the people of various nationalities be improved.

In the future, in addition to weeding out the aged and weak cadres who are unsuited for work in animal husbandry areas, we should bring in a great number of technical personnel with professional skills to participate in the economic construction of minority areas. Cadres of all nationalities should respect, learn from and support one another and strengthen their unity.

## Planning Commission Chairman's Report

SK141124 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Second Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting this afternoon to hear the report delivered by (Wang Jinxian), chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Planning Commission, on economic plans for 1980 and 1981, and the report delivered by (Liu Shulin), director of the provincial Finance Department, on the provincial final financial accounts for 1979, the draft budget for 1980 and the financial estimate for 1980.

(Wang Jinxian's) report covers three parts: 1) The initial achievements of the economic readjustment; 2) the principal tasks and targets for the 1981 economic plan; 3) the major measures for achieving the 1980 and 1981 economic plans.

In his report, (Wang Jinxian) concentrated on the initial achievements scored in the process of economic readjustment. He noted: The major sectors of the national economy are being brought into an appropriate relationship following the initial readjustment. Economic results have been enhanced thanks to the revamping of enterprises and some economic institutional reforms. The economy as a whole has been invigorated. Both the urban and rural people's income has increased and their livelihood has been improved to some extent.

He said: The 1980 economic plan is being actively carried out. The situation in general is satisfactory. In agriculture, the total output of grain and oil-bearing crops for 1980 is expected to surpass the 1979 level, the number of young animals that survived this year is greater than in 1979, and the production plans for major livestock products are likely to be fulfilled. As of the end of August, the annual industrial output plan had been fulfilled by 65.9 percent, an increase of 4.4 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. The annual light and textile industrial output plan had been fulfilled by 59 percent, an increase of 12.5 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. A number of problems remain, however. The annual industrial output plan probably will not be fulfilled.

In referring to the principal tasks and targets for the 1981 economic plan, (Wang Jinxian) said: It is necessary to continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. We should proceed from the actual conditions of Qinghai Province, further emancipate the mind, relax policy restrictions, exploit our strong points and avoid shortcomings to further readjust the imbalance between the major sectors of the economy, ensure the sustained growth of production and further improve the people's livelihood.

He said: The total industrial and agricultural output value for 1981 is expected to decrease by 0.8 percent in comparison with 1980 figures. The total industrial output value will decrease by 3 percent over that of 1980. Total agricultural output value, including the livestock industry, will increase by 4 percent over that of 1980.

(Liu Shulin), director of the provincial Finance Department, said in his financial report: We made some efforts last year to readjust the relationship between accumulation and consumption, to expand the enterprises' authority over financial matters, to mobilize the initiative of the various circles in developing production and to improve the people's livelihood. We achieved fairly good results. The results of the final financial accounts for 1979 are: The total revenues were 228.56 million yuan, overfulfilling the readjusted budget by 7.6 percent. The total expenditures were 683.65 million yuan, 96.3 percent of the readjusted expenditures plans.

(Liu Shulin) gave an account of the draft budget for 1980 and the financial estimate for 1980.

Liu Chengyun, presiding chairman of the session, presided over today's meeting.

## Finance Director's Report

SK140723 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] In his financial report at the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, (Liu Shulin), director of the provincial Finance Department, pointed out: Beginning this year, the state has enacted a new financial system on a trial basis. The new system still regards our province as a minority autonomous area. Therefore, the special allowance appropriated by the central authorities for our province remains unchanged. The central authorities also adopted measures effective over the next 5 years concerning responsibility for the development of autonomous areas by establishing spheres of income and expenditure and by affixing the total central allowance. For example, all excess income of local areas should be retained by them. The total central allowance will increase at a rate of 10 percent a year. In addition to following the new above-mentioned financial system, the central authorities have also appropriated 30 million yuan this year for developing economically backward areas in our province. This shows the profound concern of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council for the people at all levels throughout the province.

He stated: In consulting with departments concerned, 20,366,000 of the 30-million yuan state allowance were distributed to the six autonomous prefectures, which amounts to 67.8 percent of the total. Of 6,826,000 yuan granted for areas engaged in agricultural production, 1,925,000 yuan were distributed to the three autonomous Counties of Huzhu, Xunhua and Hualong. The provincial-level units will only share 2,806,000 yuan. The money used in directly promoting the production of animal husbandry and agriculture amounts to 54.7 percent of the total state allowance.

## SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI URGES CURBING RURAL SUPERSTITIONS

HK120922 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui told a reporter of SHAANXI NONGMIN BAO [SHAANXI PEASANTS NEWS] on 10 October: Feudal superstitious activities have recently appeared in many rural areas of the province, possessing ever-growing reactionary political content and openly attacking the strategic principles of the party and state since the third plenary session. The degree of frenzy of these activities is no less than that of the Yiguandao secret society in the early post-liberation period. For this reason, the party and government organs and leading cadres at all levels must certainly not ignore these things, but take action to resolutely curb them.

Ma Wenrui said: There are indeed remnants of the gang of four around who want to stir up trouble. We must keep clear heads on this point and must not underestimate them. We must launch the masses to expose their reactionary features and punish the criminals among them according to the law. Of course, we must pay attention to distinguishing between proper religious activities and feudal superstitious activities. We must regularly conduct propaganda and education for the masses on the situation.

## WANG ZHEN SPEAKS ON STABILITY, UNITY IN XINJIANG

OW091819 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau, entrusted by the party Central Committee to comfort people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, made an important speech at the people's theater on the afternoon of 9 October while cordially meeting with and comforting cadres of all nationalities in Xinjiang Autonomous Region.



He pointed out: Cadres and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, proceeding from the consideration of the country and the Chinese nation, have made new progress in the course of building a rich and civilized Xinjiang--they have strengthened unity among the people of all nationalities, brought all positive factors into full play, maintained a good social order, given full play to Xinjiang's strong points and done a good job in developing Xinjiang's industrial and agricultural production.

Comrade Wang Zhen first extended best regards to comrades working on all fronts and PLA commanders and fighters on behalf of the party Central Committee. He was greeted with warm applause.

After giving a brief account of the domestic and foreign situation, Comrade Wang Zhen said: stability and unity are the common desire of the people of all nationalities. Strengthening the political situation of stability and unity in Xinjiang is the top priority consideration in Xinjiang and is necessary for building a rich and civilized Xinjiang and for preventing the incursion of Soviet hegemonism. The political situation of stability and unity in Xinjiang has not been achieved easily, but through hard efforts by cadres and comrades of all nationalities. We should value this situation and strive to be models in national unity and army-people unity. Everybody should work harder for national unity. People of different nationalities and the people and army should live harmoniously with each other. Joint consultations should be resorted to whenever a problem arises. We should pay attention to maintaining friendship and achieving understanding. We should learn from and help each other, eliminate all factors leading to disunity and be united as one big family. Let the profound friendship of kinfolk among the people of all nationalities last from generation to generation. Only when we uphold the party's leadership, the proletarian dictatorship, the socialist road, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and are closely united can we have strength, deter the enemy's invasion, achieve the four modernizations, solidify our national defense and raise the level of the people's material and cultural life.

Comrade Wang Zhen said: To maintain the situation of stability and unity it is necessary to insure a good social order and bring the few to law who resort to beating, smashing and looting to undermine stability and unity and disrupt the social order, as well as those who are hoodlums and criminals. All are equal before the law. Whoever violates the law must be punished according to the law. The people of all nationalities of Xinjiang and the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Xinjiang have the sacred duty of defending Xinjiang and the four modernizations. We should open our eyes wide, heighten our vigilance and forestall the enemy's subversion and sabotage activities. The Chinese PLA must contribute toward defending stability and unity and maintaining good social order. We must strengthen the socialist legal system and create favorable social order so as to insure the smooth functioning of the four-modernization drive and other construction efforts.

Touching on construction efforts in Xinjiang, Comrade Wang Zhen said: Xinjiang is a vast expanse with rich resources. Since liberation we have acquired a certain level of [word indistinct] knowledge. Thus, we have many favorable conditions for developing industrial and agricultural production. In the light of local conditions, we must bring Xinjiang's strong points into full play, introduce economic reform and stimulate Xinjiang's economy. We should also expand scientific, cultural, educational and public health undertakings. In short, we should on the one hand carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard work and we require the support from the rest of the country in building Xinjiang on the other. Only thus can we quicken the pace of construction in Xinjiang, enable Xinjiang to become rich as soon as possible and gradually raise the level of the material and cultural life of the people of all nationalities. We hope that everybody makes new contributions to achieving the four modernizations and defending the frontiers.

Comrade Wang Zhen worked in Xinjiang years ago. In the past he made inspection trips to Xinjiang on many occasions. He has deep affection for all the mountains and rivers in Xinjiang. This time, entrusted by the party Central Committee to visit and comfort the cadres and people of all nationalities and the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Xinjiang, he is being warmly welcomed by them. On the afternoon of 9 October, he cordially met his old friends and comrades in arms who worked together with him years ago and some new friends he made during this trip. He also posed for a picture with cadres at and above the level of Xinjiang regional departments, committees and offices and leading comrades of the staff, political and logistics departments of the Urumqi PLA units.

#### Departure for Beijing

OW132049 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] After completing his mission of paying a visit to comfort the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang, Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, left Urumqi for Beijing by plane the afternoon of 13 October.

Comrade Wang Zhen was seen off at the airport by the responsible comrades of the party and government organizations of Xinjiang and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Feng, Ismail Amat, Tomar Dawamat and Tan Youlin. Also departing from Urumqi today on the same plane were Zhang Pinghua, first vice minister of the State Agricultural Commission, and others.

#### BRIEFS

GANSU UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE--The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee's United Front Department recently held a conference for directors of United Front departments. The conference contended that United Front departments should probe into and help tackle problems arising from the implementation of the policy on intellectual. Yang Zhilin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Oct 80 SK]

GANSU CADRE SELECTION--The Linxia HUI Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee and the People's Government decided to reform the cadre system by selecting new cadres through examinations. The Linxia Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee also decided to train new cadres over a period of 2 years so as to increase their professional skills and working efficiency. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Oct 80 SK]

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10-16-80



